# HISTORY OF THE AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (AFIS)

1 July 1973 - 30 June 1974

Prepared by

Office of History

Headquarters Air Force Intelligence Service

Ft. Belvoir, Virginia 22060

APPROVED BY:

SIGNED 7 APR 1975

GEORGE J. KEEGAN, JR., Major General, USAF
Commander

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

# SECURITY NOTICE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

## HISTORY OF THE AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

## 1 July 1973 - 30 June 1974

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

# FOREWORD

This is the second annual history of the Air Force Intelligence Service. It provides an account of the steady development and increasing application of the Command's capabilities for providing the Air Force with the specialized intelligence support so vitally required in this critical era. The initiative programs undertaken in the HUMINT, Attache Affairs, Intelligence Reserve Forces, Operational Intelligence, Security and Communications Management, Personnel, and Intelligence Data Management spheres are well described. It is to be hoped that these important AFIS contributions to Air Force planning and operations will be manifest.

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter I - Command and Staff Activities

[redacted] This chapter describes a major command organizational change and various staff initiatives undertaken in the fiscal year. It reflects notable advances respecting the management of the USAF Intelligence Area Specialist Program (ASP) and the USAF Intelligence Career Development Program (ICDP).

# CHAPTER I

# COMMAND AND STAFF ACTIVITIES

## Organization and Functions

[redacted] The organizational posture of the Air Force Intelligence Service at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year, respectively, is depicted in Appendixes 1 and 2 to this chapter.

[redacted] A description of the official functions of the elements of the command may be found in the Chartbook for the AFIS.[1]

[redacted] Manpower authorizations and personnel assignment/strength data are as listed in Basic Authorization Register (BAR) for the Air Force Intelligence Service and the AIMMS AF/IN-AFIS Authorization, Manning, PEC Report (AMP), a generally circulated document in AFIS.

## Resources

[redacted] In July 1973, the command personnel strength was 616, (203 officers, 244 enlisted and 169 civilian personnel). In addition, some 526 Individual Mobilization Augmentees of the Air Force Reserve were assigned to AFIS. These resources were distributed within the command headquarters, 3 Air Intelligence Groups, 7 Detachments and 26 Operating Locations around the world. The detachments were reduced to 6 in December 1973 when Detachment 4, 7602 Air Intelligence Group was inactivated (Appendix 3). The reason for the deactivation is identified in Chapter VII of this history.

## Reorganization

[redacted] A paramount organizational objective was to refine the organizational alignment and assignment of functions between AFIS and the departmental ACS/Intelligence intelligence organization, AF/IN. Some aspects of the need for a reorganization initiative were discussed in Chapter II of the AFIS History for FY 72.

[redacted] To meet this objective, a reorganization project team was activated in September 1973, chaired by Col James P. Lillethun. The team recommended a restructuring which would provide for:

> A more equitable distribution of workload and improvement of span of control among director-level offices. Elimination of two designated Air Intelligence Groups (Appendix 4).
>
> Elimination of several dual Headquarters staff positions occupied by officials of the 7602 AINTELG.
>
> Compliance with criteria set by Congress, DOD and DCS/Programs and Resources with respect to removing operating and support functions from the Air Staff. Specifically, the Systems Management Division of AFIS, a policy making entity, was to be restored to the Air Staff intelligence in exchange for the Resources Management Division, a personnel, manpower and programs servicing function, part of which would become elements of AFIS.

[redacted] On 1 April 1974, AF/PRM approved the reorganization (Appendix 5). Brigadier General Lincoln D. Faurer, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence then established an organizational implementation date of 8 April 1974 (Appendix 6).

[redacted] The reorganization solved some, but not all problems. For example, the reorganization eliminated Air Force standard functional entities of the Deputy Chief of Staff system in the AFIS and situated the Personnel, Manpower and Organization, Comptroller, and Administrative Services functions at the directorate level, an unusual but workable system.

## Manpower Stringencies

[redacted] The requirement from higher levels to reduce the force size was very prevalent over the year as attested by the "Special Review of Separate Operating Agency Manpower Requirements" imposed by the Vice Chief of Staff, General R. H. Ellis, on 12 April 1974 in a letter to SOAs (Appendix 7). This review was directed toward a functional examination with a view towards freeing manpower resources for higher priority needs. A final review was not completed during this reporting period.

## Mission Directive Published

[redacted] The mission directive for the Air Force Intelligence Service was published in June 1974.[2]

## PERSONNEL PROGRAMS

### Intelligence Area Specialist Program (ASP)

[redacted] The Intelligence portion of the USAF Area Specialist Program (ASP) grew to include a resource of over 190 officers, each qualified in at least one of the twelve geographic areas enumerated in AFR 36-16, the regulation governing the ASP. AFR 36-16 was updated and revised to include the additional selection criterion that intelligence area specialists possess a background in mathematics and the physical sciences. In addition, an annual selection board was initiated to insure selection of the best qualified applicants for the few graduate training quotas available for the program. Twenty-five officers were selected for intelligence sponsorship in the ASP to fill FY 74 quotas. Three of these officers were later slipped to FY 75 quotas due to cuts in the FY 74 funds allocated for training.

[redacted] The annual review of intelligence area specialist requirements revealed a total of 117 positions within the Air Force major commands and the joint commands and agencies. Ninety-five of the requirements were for air attache and assistant air attache positions. This total was down from the 280 requirements identified the previous year. Most of the decrements were the result of manpower cuts in the Pacific and European commands.

# DOD-Wide Civilian Career Program for General Intelligence Personnel (ICDP)

[redacted] The President, in his Memorandum of 5 November 1971, stressed the need for an improved intelligence product and greater efficiency in the use of intelligence resources.

[redacted] Revised DOD Directive 5010.10 was issued 9 August 1972 to implement the career development aspects of the President's memorandum and to formalize an Intelligence Career Development Program.

[redacted] In mid-July 1973, DOD Manual 1430.10-M-3 was issued. The manual implements that part of DOD Directive 5010.10 which applies to a DOD-wide Intelligence Career Development Program for civilian general intelligence personnel. AFR 40-13, 1 May 1974, implemented the program in the US Air Force.

[redacted] The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was designated the Executive Agent. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ USAF is functional manager of the ICDP for the Air Force. The Director of Personnel, Air Force Intelligence Service, was designated the Senior Civilian ICDP Adviser and overall responsibility to monitor the ICDP Air Force-wide. The DOD manual provided the framework for a career development program which has as its goal more rewarding and satisfying careers for intelligence professionals, more efficient use of these professionals, and ultimately, an improved intelligence product.

[redacted] A time-phased plan for implementing the ICDP was established by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). Specifically, the plan called for:

1. Complete orientation of all intelligence personnel by 1 November 1973.

2. Implementation of the program on 1 November 1973 except for personnel registration, inventory, and referral.

3. Submission by 1 November 1973 of copies of Service implementing instructions to Director, DIA, and OASD(M&RA).

4. Submission on 1 January 1974 of a copy of a five-year (fiscal) training plan to Director, DIA.

5. Submission of an annual ICDP report to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (OASD(I)).

[redacted] The following specific actions took place during this reporting period:

1. Briefed all local personnel and distributed copies of the briefing, DOD Manual 1430.10-M-3 and Annex 3 to all intelligence organizations Air Force-wide.

2. Forwarded copies of the Air Force implementing instructions, AFR 200-14, to OASD(M&RA) and to the Director DIA.

3. Participated in DOD-wide recruitment to fill vacant positions in the Army, Navy, and DIA.

[redacted] The Civilian ICDP covers DOD civilian positions in the GS-132 intelligence occupational series, and those positions in S&T Physical Science occupational series engaged in targeting, engineering, physical or technical science in an intelligence function. Other positions related to the General intelligence function will be included as the program develops.

## Administrative Services

[redacted] The Air Force Intelligence Service Directorate of Administration (AFIS/DA) became operational as a result of the reorganization in April 1974.

[redacted] An in-depth review of all existing AF/IN Operating Instructions (INOIs) was initiated. Special emphasis was placed on duplicate/overlapping OIs and those in conflict with higher headquarters publications to insure that they would be revised and/or consolidated. Expected completion date for this project is December 1974.

[redacted] A Records Cleanout Campaign was introduced in conformance with AFR 12-3, Records Cleanout Campaign and Filing Equipment Reduction. This program is primarily intended to reduce documentation holdings by retirement or destruction and to release filing equipment for redistribution to avoid the purchase of new equipment.

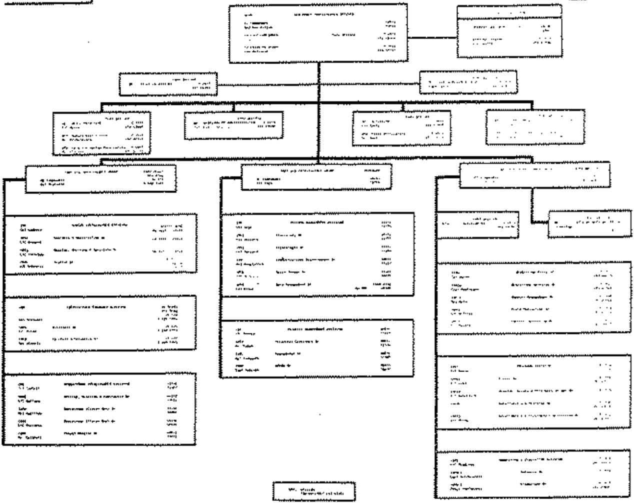
# [illegible]

## [illegible]

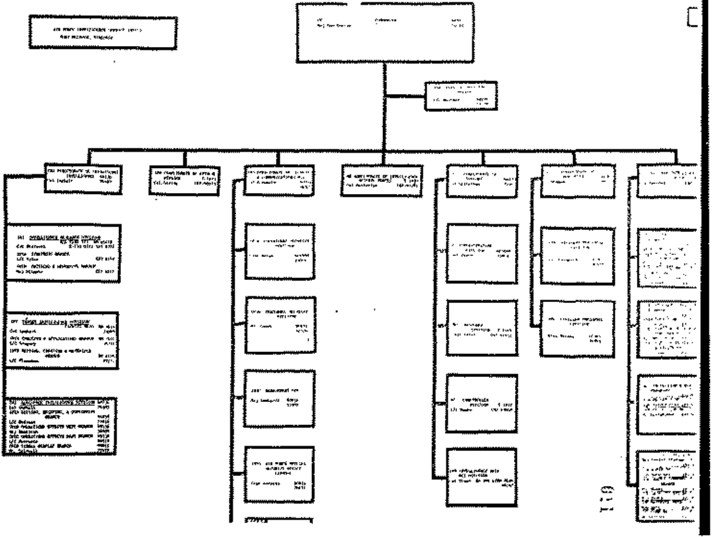
1. AFISR 23-1, Organization and Functions Air Force Intelligence Service.

2. AFR 23-45, Organization and Mission-Field, Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS), 27 June 1979.

# PENDIX I
## Chapte 1



PENDIX 2
Chapte 1



6

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060

SPECIAL ORDER
G-2

11 December 1973

Detachment 4, 7602d Air Intelligence Group (AFIS), is inactivated at Manila, Philippines, effective 31 December 1973. Personnel, supplies, equipment, organizational records and funds will be transferred in accordance with special instructions furnished by Commander, 7602d Air Intelligence Group (AFIS). Authority: AFM 26-2.

FOR THE COMMANDER

NEIL J. CHRISTENSEN, Major, USAF
Director of Administration

DISTRIBUTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| HQ USAF/DAA | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/ACM | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/SG | 3 Cys |
| HQ USAF/PRPM | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/PRPO | 1 Cy |
| AFMPC/DPMEA | 2 Cys |
| HQ USAF/DPG | 2 Cys |
| ARPC/DAPO | 7 Cys |
| HQ USAF/JAEC | 1 Cy |
| HQ AFAFC/CE | 3 Cys |
| AFIS | 2 Cys |
| 7600 AINTELG | 1 Cy |
| 7601 AINTELG | 1 Cy |
| 7602 AINTELG | 2 Cys |
| Det 1 | 1 Cy |
| Det 2 | 1 Cy |
| Det 3 | 1 Cy |
| Det 4 | 1 Cy |
| Det 5 | 1 Cy |
| Det 1 ELO | 1 Cy |
| File | 1 Cy |

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060

SPECIAL ORDER
G-3

12 June 1974

1. The 7600 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS) is inactivated at Ft George G Meade, MD, effective 1 July 74. Personnel will be reassigned in accordance with special instructions furnished by the Commander, AFIS. Supplies and equipment will be transferred in accordance with current directives. Organizational records will be disposed of per AFM 12-50. Funds will be transferred and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives. Authority: AFM 26-2.

2. The 7601 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS) is inactivated at Ft Belvoir, VA, effective 1 July 74. Personnel will be reassigned in accordance with special instructions furnished by the Commander, AFIS. Supplies and equipment will be transferred in accordance with current directives. Organizational records will be disposed of per AFM 12-50. Funds will be transferred and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives. Authority: AFM 26-2.

FOR THE COMMANDER

James E Jasch

JAMES E JASCH, Capt, USAF
Chief of Administration

DISTRIBUTION
A plus 6

5-15
K

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1 APR 1974

REPLY TO ATTN OF: PRM

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS) (Your ltr, 4 Feb 74)

TO: AF/IN

Your revised proposal on the reorganization of AFIS has been reviewed and is approved subject to the following:

a. The annotated changes to the detailed functional statements for organizational elements within AFIS. These changes are necessary in order to properly reflect the scope of management responsibilities delegated to separate operating agencies.

b. The retitling of the Special Projects office as the Plans and Procedures office. The establishment of separate organizational elements for Special Projects implies something less than maximum utilization of manpower resources and invites criticism from agencies external to the Air Force. A more descriptive name would be Plans and Procedures office.

c. The deletion of worldwide military and civilian personnel management functions which duplicate responsibilities assigned to the major commands and AFMPC. We cannot approve functions for AFIS which duplicate and/or overlap those inherent management responsibilities of the major commands and those specifically assigned to AFMPC under PALACE SENTINEL.

d. Realignment of certain Air Staff type military personnel management functions from the proposed Directorate of Personnel to the proposed Policy Branch of AF/IN. These responsibilities are Air Staff policy direction type functions and should be retained within AF/IN. There should be no net change in the manpower requirements proposed for AFIS and AF/IN as a result of the placement of these responsibilities.

John R. Kern

JOHN R. KERN JR.
Maj Gen, USAF
Director
Manpower & Organization, DCS/P&R

1 Atch
AFIS Reorg Proposal as Amended

5-15
K

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

REPLY TO ATTN OF: IN

1 APR 1974

SUBJECT: Reorganization of AF/IN and AFIS

TO:
AF/INA AF/INF AF/ING AF/INJ AF/INV
AF/INY AFIS/DP AFIS/INH AFIS/INO AFIS/INS IND - Cir.
AFIS/INX AFIS/RE AFIS/SU 7602 AINTELG + AFIS/INO - C—
AC - [illegible]

1. We have received approval to reorganize and reallocate functions of AF/IN and AFIS according to the general design familiar to you outlined in Atch 1. Further detail will be provided in the form of copies of the "as approved" proposals and the new mission regulation for AFIS as soon as we can assemble them for you. Implementation "I" date is 8 April 1974.

2. Between now and "I" date we will conduct a series of briefings on the new organization, the intent behind it, its structure, its relationships and certain criteria and constraints that apply. The new mission regulation on AFIS, AFR 23-45 now in printing, will also be discussed. The schedule for the briefings will be announced shortly. All of your people should attend; those who are to move personally or functionally must attend. Be sure that all get the word promptly.

3. Also between now and "I" date, all elements must assure that they will be procedurally ready to begin operating in the new arrangement. The impact will vary among elements, of course, and many details will have to be worked out after "I" date before the implementation will be administratively complete. Many interactions with Personnel and Support will be necessary.

4. AFIS/SU, Colonel Lillethun, is assigned special responsibilities for implementation of the reorganization. If you have problems or questions related to the reorganization that can't be resolved in the normal course of business, obtain his assistance before deciding to bring the matter to the front office.

LINCOLN D. FAURER, Brig Gen, USAF
Deputy Asst Chief of Staff, Intelligence

1 Atch
Org Chart

# Chapter 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

12 April 1974

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CC

SUBJECT: Review of Separate Operating Agency Manpower Requirements

TO:
AFIS
AFOSI
AFDAA
AFISC
AFMPC
AFAA
AFRES
AFAFC
ARPC
USAFA

(Commander)

1. During the last three years, the Air Force has made substantial adjustments in manpower resource distribution/utilization. Most of these modifications were made in direct response to the rapidly changing defense environment. We have phased down operations all over the world, closed many installations, and have absorbed new missions without additional manpower. Many Air Force-approved manpower standards are underfunded. This Headquarters and the headquarters staffs of all major commands have experienced repeated reductions as the force size declined. At this time, yet another review of our headquarters structure is being conducted which will further reduce manpower levels. These extensive adjustments have not yielded the necessary manpower resources to maintain our combat force structure at an acceptable level of capability. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the Air Force that further realignments be made.

2. To date, we have not initiated an intensive functional examination of the Separate Operating Agencies with a view towards freeing manpower resources for higher priority needs. For this reason, I am asking you to conduct a complete review, which will serve as the basis for evaluating the extent to which it would be advisable to divert SOA manpower to the combat forces. Nominations for these reductions and the resultant impact assessments will be submitted in accordance with the attached instructions. You will be notified of the actual reductions after the Air Staff analysis is completed and the Air Force Council recommendations have been reviewed.

3. I understand that there may be both program and organizational changes in progress which address both upward and downward adjustments to your manpower requirements. Additionally, manpower may have been recently allocated for the accomplishment of approved programs. However, we must still take a hard look at how we are doing business, with a view towards reducing manpower costs. Thus, past, present, or future manpower adjustments will not justify exemption from this review.

5. Instructions and reporting format are attached. Your response should reach this Headquarters by 17 May 1974.

R H Ellis

R. H. ELLIS, General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

4 Atch
1. Reporting Instructions
2. Reduction Methods
3. Reporting Format A - Functional Identification
4. Reporting Format B - Impact Statements

Cys to:
AF/CHO
AF/HC
AF/IG
AF/JA
AF/SG
AF/IN
AF/RE
NGB/CC
AF/AC
AF/DP
AF/PR
AF/XO
AF/RD
AF/LG

# A B S T R A C T

## Chapter II - Operational Intelligence

[redacted] This chapter provides an account of significant support activities in the current intelligence, target intelligence, and special intelligence research areas. Of particular interest is the description of improved intelligence informational support provided to the Air Force at large and the decision-related special interest situations briefed and otherwise described to the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff.

# CHAPTER II

## OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

[redacted] In December 1973, a reorganization upgraded the former Operational Intelligence Division (AFIS/INO) to directorate level within the AFIS structure. Renamed the Directorate of Operational Intelligence, AFIS/INO incorporated three previously independent divisions: The Aerospace Intelligence Division (AFIS/INZ), the Target Intelligence Division (AFIS/INT), and the Intelligence Research Division (AFIS/INI). Colonel Harald W. Ingholt was designated Director of Operational Intelligence.

## AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE

[redacted] The Aerospace Intelligence Division (AFIS/INZ) retained the old AFIS/INO's extant subdivisions with some modifications. AFIS/INOB became AFIS/INZA, retaining the title and functions of the former "Editing, Briefing, and Continuity Branch." The geographical division of responsibility between the analytical branches was shifted somewhat so that the former AFIS/INOE, or "East Branch," became AFIS/INZB, responsible for analysis of military/political events in all countries other than the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. That function was given to the new AFIS/INZC which replaced AFIS/INOW (the former "West

Branch). The former AFIS INCV was redesignated AFIS/INCD and retained the same graphic support function.

[redacted] The mission of the Aerospace Intelligence Division was unchanged. The Division continued to provide significant current intelligence support to the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff (USAF), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, the Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence, and various other Air Staff elements. Some 2,250 briefing items were presented to Air Staff audiences during the period. The division also continued support to Major Air Commands and special units throughout the Air Force. A current intelligence message was dispatched daily to various headquarters addressees.

## EDITING, BRIEFING, AND CONTINUITY

[redacted] The primary function of the Editing, Briefing, and Continuity Branch (AFIS/INCA) was to prepare and present daily current intelligence briefings to the Chief of Staff, USAF, and senior Air Staff offices within Headquarters, USAF.

[redacted] The branch performed preliminary intelligence analysis of fast-breaking situations. INCA also provided continuous reporting on world situations which could potentially affect USAF interests. Frequent reporting in the areas of weapons development and hardware acquisition was also emphasized.

[redacted] With the retirement of General John D. Ryan as CSAF in July, 1973, briefing requirements underwent numerous changes. The new CSAF, General George S. Brown, requested a weekly, rather than daily, formal intelligence briefing during the Air Council meeting each Wednesday. Daily updates of perishable intelligence were provided to the ACS/I who, in turn, passed the information to the Chief of Staff at his daily staff meeting. Overall, the actual number of briefings increased with emphasis on dissemination to key Air Staff Deputates and Agencies with a need for the information. The DCS/Plans & Operations, along with his entire staff, received a daily briefing. The Secretary of the Air Force and two Assistant Secretaries were added as weekly recipients of INOA briefings. Other key audiences included the DCS/Research & Development, DCS/Systems & Logistics, ACS/Studies & Analysis, the Commander and Staff, Air Force Systems Command, and several sub-Deputate groups such as the Director Military Assistance & Sales. An average of [illegible] briefings was presented weekly by the Branch.

[redacted] The Branch continued to provide alert officers who identified and acted upon significant intelligence data in the mass of incoming information. Alert officers provided the ACS/I's 24-hour-per-day warning capability. During the Middle East and Cyprus crises, the Alert Officers provided an invaluable service by maintaining crisis management files of significant information.

[redacted] AF/IN2A was the primary recipient and collator of all-source, worldwide current intelligence reporting for the CSAF, The Air Staff, and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, USAF.

[redacted] AFIS/IN2A continued to provide the Air Force observer to the USIB Watch Committee. The observer's responsibility was to articulate the Air Force viewpoint on matters discussed by the committee and to report the results of the meetings to the ACS/I and his staff.

[redacted] AFIS/IN2A was responsible for providing current intelligence reference services for the division. This function included maintenance of standard intelligence publications; documentation of briefing items; and access to, and operations of, the Defense Intelligence Agency On-Line System (DIAOLS). The DIAOLS provided immediate reference support to the analytical branches by retrieving data from various sources including DIA, CIA, and NSA. The DIAOLS was also used to index and store each daily briefing scripts. In addition, a 35mm reproduction of each day's briefing graphics was produced and placed in a review file. This provided analysts a capability to retrieve previously-reported data to use in current projects.

[redacted] In May, 1974, the four AF/IN-AFIS officers in the Command Advisory Function (CAF) returned to their respective branches. The CAF was manned from that point on by enlisted communicators assigned from the 2044th Communications Group. Close coordination between INZA Alert Officers and the CAF was maintained. The Air Force Operations Center duty officer was informed of critical situations affecting Air Force assets or interests.

## OPERATIONS EFFECTS WEST

### Middle East/Africa Section

[redacted] Major subjects of interest in the Middle East and on the African continent continued to be the expanding Soviet presence, the upgrading of indigenous military capabilities, and the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict. Over 600 briefing items were prepared and presented on this area of the world, including 499 on the Middle East and 112 on Africa. The major weight of effort involved monitoring, reporting, and documenting the Arab-Israeli War of October 1973.

[redacted] In July 1973, prior to the outbreak of Arab-Israeli hostilities, the Middle East/Africa Section of the Operations Effects West Branch (AFIS/INZB) reported several indicators of increased military preparedness by the Arab states, [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Early in the morning of 6 October 1973, the IN Alert Officer, sensing that Arab-Israeli hostilities were imminent, notified the Air Force Operations Center, and contacted other intelligence agencies, including CIA, DIA, NSA, the Department of State, and the USAFE indications Center, for their assessment. USAFE agreed that the situation indicated impending offensive operations rather than defensive positioning. At 0830 EDT, press reports confirmed that hostilities had broken out between Egypt and Israel.

[redacted] With the outbreak of hostilities, a Middle East Task Force was established to operate 24 hours a day in direct support of the ACS/Intelligence, the Air Staff, the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of the Air Force. During the first three days of the war, the Task Force responded to a wide variety of intelligence requirements in support of the Air Staff while also transmitting situation reports every twelve hours to the major air commands and other selected USAF elements. These reports depicted, as accurately as possible, the fluid battlefield situation and the Soviet reaction to the ongoing crisis.

[redacted] By 9 October, the Task Force had prepared a comprehensive summary briefing of Middle East developments for presentation to the Air Staff. Similar briefings were subsequently prepared each day for the duration of the crisis. These briefings involved the review of massive amounts of data, and provided thoroughly evaluated assessments of fast-breaking battlefield developments, Soviet actions and intentions, as well as preliminary evaluation of Soviet produced weapons systems, [redacted]

**Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)**

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]. These briefings were also transmitted in message format to major commands and selected USAF elements worldwide. In addition, the team provided continuous support to the Air Force Operations Center and the Contingency Support Staff, including a minimum of two updated intelligence briefings per day through 31 October.

[redacted] As hostilities subsided on 24 October, the Task Force began preparing a detailed review of the war, including major phases of the conflict, tactics employed, losses incurred, and preliminary lessons learned pertinent to air operations. This briefing proved to be the most authoritative and comprehensive study of the war available to military and civilian decision makers in the Washington area, and was presented to the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff, and other senior Air Force officials within a week after the cessation of hostilities. The presentation was continually updated as more information became available, and eventually included more than 400 graphics. It has since been presented by IN personnel to over 25 different audiences, numbering some 1,000 personnel, including the commanders and staffs of major commands such as TAC, MAC, SAC, ADC, and USAFE. Furthermore, the script and graphics of this presentation were incorporated into a Mid-East War brochure prepared by the Middle East Task Force and provided to the Chief of Staff for his use during the NATO Senior Airmen talks in December 1973.

[redacted] After the cessation of hostilities, the Task Force continued to provide invaluable support to the ACS/I and the Air Staff by fulfilling a multitude of "post mortem" requirements. [redacted] Most of this information was forwarded by the ACS/I to the Chief of Staff and Air Staff elements as items of interest and/or background papers, and thereby received wide dissemination to senior Air Force officials.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Meanwhile, IN2 personnel continued to prepare and disseminate briefing items and spot reports of other Arab-Israeli developments, such as the military disengagement agreements, signed by Egypt and Israel on 25 January 1974 and completed on 6 March 1974, and signed by Syria and Israel on 31 May 1974 and completed on 26 June 1974.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] In May 1974, an updated briefing on Arab-Israeli activity since the ceasefire was prepared for presentation by an INZ representative to the U.S./Australian Airmen-to-Airmen Talks.

[redacted] In late June 1974, INZ was tasked to prepare a briefing on Egypt and the Middle East for Maj Gen Maurice F. Casey, USAF, Deputy Director J-4, JCS, for presentation prior to his departure on an official visit to Egypt in early July 1974. [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Despite the emphasis and effort placed on the Arab-Israeli situation, AFIS/INZB continued to monitor and report other significant developments in the Middle East, such as the Iranian arms buildup, the Afghanistan coup, and the Iraqi Kurdish campaign.

[redacted] Major events in Africa were also followed and reported by AFIS/INZB with emphasis on political developments in Ethiopia, arms acquisitions by Libya, and independence movements in Portuguese Africa.

[redacted] Throughout the period of this history, INZ received numerous requests from other Air Force commands, such as TAC, MAC, SAC, PACAF, and AFSC, for intelligence support on Middle East/African problems. Most of these requests required many hours of research, much coordination with other intelligence agencies, and sometimes, direct queries to U.S. Defense Attache Offices. [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Southeast Asia Section

[redacted] AFIS/INZB continued to provide the Air Staff with comprehensive intelligence reporting on Southeast Asia. During this period, some 440 briefing articles were presented, the great majority on North/South Vietnam and Cambodia. In addition, a weekly Southeast Asia Summary briefing was presented until 9 May 1974. These weekly briefings were disseminated to the major commands in the form of 35mm slides with accompanying text. Almost 7000 35mm slides were produced and disseminated.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Far East Section

[redacted] The AFIS/INZB Far East Section prepared some 220 briefing articles on developments in Asia (other than SEA) during this period. Coverage focused on the military capability of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) (109 articles), but also included crisis monitoring activity such as reporting on the coup in Afghanistan (and possible Soviet involvement) in July 1973, the late 1973 heightened tension in the Korean peninsula brought on by concern for South Korea's position on the West Coast offshore islands, and by the PRC seizure of South Vietnamese islands in the Paracel Archipelago.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Western European/Latin American Section

[redacted] Some 120 briefing articles were prepared on Western Europe during this period. Considerable attention was given to the strategic and tactical capabilities of the French armed forces (50+ articles). The 25 April 1974 coup in Portugal and its implications for NATO received thorough reporting as did the growing tension between Greece and Turkey over oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea. In addition, an informal program of providing direct intelligence support to AF/LGF (Director of Military Assistance and Sales) began during this period with the preparation of a background study on French Military Sales in Europe and Latin America.

[redacted] During this period, some 140 briefing articles were prepared on Latin America. Coverage focused on Cuban military capabilities, crisis reporting on Chile culminating in the overthrow of Salvador Allende in September 1973, and political turmoil in Argentina associated with the return of Juan Peron. In addition, a special summary intelligence briefing was prepared for Lieutenant General Paulo Goncalves, Chief of Staff, Brazilian Air Force during his visit with the Air Staff on 21 November 1973.

### The Operations Effects East Branch (AFIS/INZC)

[redacted] The analysts in AFIS/INZC prepared 733 briefing items for presentation to the Chief of Staff during the reporting period.

[redacted] The bulk of the effort was devoted to providing the Air Staff with accurate reporting on current developments in Soviet military capabilities with 665 reports given. This reporting covered strategic capabilities, particularly those posing a threat to the U.S. It also addressed tactical developments with emphasis on Soviet fight aircraft improvements and production.

[redacted] The Soviet strategic threat to the U.S. was given continuous coverage throughout the period. Briefing items on ICBM developments were prepared on a regular basis with emphasis on force modernization, silo construction and conversion, and associated nuclear testing data.

[redacted] The Soviet ballistic missile submarine threat also received considerable attention during the period. The status of the Soviet YANKEE class submarine force and developments in the DELTA class submarine fleet were briefed periodically, as well as information related to the missiles carried by these submarines.

[redacted] Other naval items receiving attention were KIEV class aircraft carrier developments and Soviet anti-submarine warfare programs, including reports on the VICTOR class submarine and underwater mines.

[redacted] Soviet aviation programs were watched carefully and briefing items were periodically prepared. The Soviet BACKFIRE bomber deployment, production and information on the MIG-23/FLOGGER, and Variable Geometry Wing Fencer were high interest items.

[redacted] Other topics receiving attention were Soviet defensive missile capabilities, biological/chemical warfare testing and training, and Soviet command and control.

## VISUAL DISPLAY

[redacted] The Visual Display Branch (AFIS/INZD) continued its important function of enhancing audience understanding of ACS/Intelligence presentations by graphically portraying their subject matter.

[redacted] AFIS/INZD provided timely and effective graphic aids in direct support of the ACS/I. The Branch also serviced all other AF/IN-AFIS organizations on a "time available" basis. AFIS/INZD maintained a small graphic aid library to support AFIS/INZ briefing requirements. The branch maintained liaison with other DOD graphics units which could provide support and assistance if required.

[redacted] In support of AF/IN-AFIS briefing requirements, AFIS/INZD produced 12,810 graphic aids during the reporting period (6,050 in direct support of CSAF briefings). During the Middle East War, 933 visual aids were produced. One thousand thirty three aids were produced to support special SEA briefings and 4,824 aids were produced to support other AF/IN-AFIS elements.

[redacted] AFIS/INZD designed and produced a display consisting of 15 four-by-eight-foot panels which present the overall Air Force Intelligence manpower and budget situation. The display was used by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for a presentation to senior USAF and government officials.

[redacted] During the reporting period, the branch improved its physical facility and capability by obtaining a new lighting system, a larger photo lab, and a separate entrance. The AFIS/IN2D photographic capability was enhanced significantly by the acquisition of the equipment necessary to produce 35mm color transparencies.

## TARGET INTELLIGENCE

[redacted] The Target Intelligence Division (AFIS/INT) serves as Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence focal point for intelligence aspects of air targeting. It is also the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for all matters dealing with mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G).

[redacted] AFIS/INT maintains active liaison with Air Force Commands, other Services, and DOD agencies concerning target intelligence, weaponeering, and cartographic support.

## CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS

[redacted] The Concepts and Applications Branch (AFIS/INTA) continued to support the Air Staff and Command intelligence organizations through a wide spectrum of targeting activities. These included target studies based on geographic considerations of Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Other studies were related to specific weapons and weapon systems. Detailed review of the intelligence aspects of Joint

Papers, U&S Command Capability Plans, and assorted Air Force documents comprised a substantial share of AFIS/INTA activities. Continued emphasis was placed on the development and presentation of lesson plans for the Intelligence Targets Officer Course. In addition, AFIS/INTA provided its manpower resources to participate in special projects such as the briefings provided to MAC aircrews flying resupply missions to Israel during the most recent Arab/Israeli war.

## Targets and Weaponeering

[redacted] AFIS/INTA is the AFIS focal point for targets studies and analysis, weaponeering, and related targeting problems. The Branch performed studies in response to requests from the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence; the Air Staff; and PACAF, to name a few. Branch representatives continued to serve on the Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual (JMEM) Working Group, for the Basic Manual and Methodology, and on the Air-to-Surface Steering Committee. Studies conducted related to specific areas or countries, effects of a particular weapon, physical vulnerability of a target, or delivery capabilities of a given aircraft. Examples of the studies performed during the reporting period include:

[redacted] Congressional Testimony: In June 1974, Captain Richard A. Puckett presented a briefing on Warsaw Pact and Arab aircraft shelters to the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress. The briefing was in support of an Air Force request for sixty-two million dollars for the construction of additional aircraft shelters in NATO. The briefing discussed the numbers, types, and conventional vulnerabilities of Warsaw Pact and Arab aircraft shelters to include:

a. Shelter construction techniques
b. Resulting structure types and numbers
c. Vulnerability to non-nuclear weapons

The Air Force appropriation request was approved by the Ninety-Third Congress.[1]

[redacted] AFIS/INT input to briefing for the National Security Council: AF/XO requested AFIS/INT to prepare an analysis of the effects of delivery accuracy on nuclear yield and conventional sortie requirements. Four typical targets (steel mill, bridge, railroad yard, and a nuclear storage site) were selected and weaponeered for a range of delivery accuracies to obtain the resulting nuclear yield and non-nuclear sortie requirements. The data was passed to AF/XO for inclusion in a briefing presented to the National Security Council.

[redacted] JMEM Effort: During the reporting period, Captain Puckett was a member of several subcommittees of the Joint Technical Coordination Group for Munitions Effectiveness (JTCG/MF). The purpose of this group is to provide data and methodologies to analyze the effects of air-delivered munitions on surface targets. Captain Puckett prepared and provided instructions and studies on LORAN bombing, aircraft shelter vulnerability, and other subjects. Captain Puckett also assisted in the review of the draft JMEM Basic Manual which will serve as a primary reference document in non-nuclear weaponeering.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Target Conferences: Lt Col Theodorou and Captain Puckett attended Target Intelligence Conferences in PACAF and USAFE. At PACAF, discussion centered around the creation of the CINCPAC Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC) and what impact it would have on PACAF targeting.[3] Colonel Stammer, Assistant DCS/I, PACAF felt that PACAF would lose certain capabilities and would require increased support from AFIS. Required support would include:

a. Analytical studies, such as that conducted by PACAF/INT on North Korean capabilities.

b. Weapons development and allocation studies based on detailed weaponeering analysis of potential and actual needs.

c. Studies examining future requirements in the areas of procedures, equipment, hardware systems, etc., which could impact on the targeting process. At USAFE, the purpose of the conference was to bring together for the first time the Target Officers of USAFE tactical units for: a cross talk; discussion of problems faced by unit level personnel; to meet the targets staff; and to participate in the re-write and updating of certain USAFE regulations and manuals which impact on unit level intelligence operations.[4]

Attendance at these conferences afforded AFIS/INT an excellent opportunity to review targeting/weaponeering functions and procedures at the command and unit level.

[redacted] Target System Analysis: Captain Puckett developed concepts, computer programs, and applications associated with target system analysis. Such analysis involved the use of mathematical models in the analysis of complex target systems. Examples of working computer models that were developed from earlier sources by Captain Puckett are the network model for the analysis of flow networks such as electric power systems and the expected utility model for the analysis of target systems with components which have a measurable utility. The models were incorporated into the Intelligence Targeting Officer Course at Lowry AFB.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Intelligence Targeting Officer Course (ITOC)

[redacted] AFIS/INT personnel witnessed the fruition of a year's effort with the presentation of the first Intelligence Targeting Officer Course (ITOC) at the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC), Lowry AFB, Colorado.[6] AFIS/INT's support of the Targeting Course did not end with their preparation of course materials. Major Lee (formerly of AFIS/INTA) volunteered and was accepted as primary instructor for the course. Captain Puckett instructed the students in Systems Weaponeering and use of the Wang Programmable Calculator. Captain Robert Wick developed and presided over the final block, an operational problem based on a Korean scenario, which provided the students an opportunity, under realistic conditions, to implement the skills and knowledge acquired in the preceding ten weeks of the course.

Initial student reaction to this AFSC-awarding course was highly favorable. The course will be subjected to constant review to insure currency and accuracy of content. The Intelligence Targeting Officer Course will strive to insure satisfaction of the commands' requirements for qualified air target officers in sufficient numbers to meet all contingencies. As a follow-on to the ITOC, the Targets Division is developing an Air Force Intelligence Targeting Pamphlet. The concept will parallel the material presented in the ITOC and be beneficial as an instructional aid in assisting new Targets Officers who have not been through the Intelligence Targeting Officer Course. It will also serve as a useful means of review and a reference guide to all Targets Officers, and it will familiarize non-targeting intelligence officers, operations, and other interested personnel with the targeting function.

Review Actions

[redacted] Capability/Contingency Plans and Joint Papers Review: The Concepts and Applications Branch continued to be the focal point within AF/IN and AFIS for the review of targeting and weaponeering aspects of Operations Plans and Joint Papers. During the period under consideration, numerous Joint Papers and U&S Command OPLANLC were reviewed for targeting consistence with national objectives and guidance.

## Mapping, Charting, and Materials Branch (AFIS/INTB)

### Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G)

[redacted] MC&G Area Requirements. The Mapping, Charting, and Materials Branch (AFIS/INTB) as the Air Force focal point for mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G) continued to fulfill its responsibilities in the development and validation of requirements of Air Force Commands for MC&G support. The annual submission of AF MC&G area requirements was provided to the Defense Mapping Agency (MA) in August 1973. This submission identified the MC&G requirements and priorities in accordance with the guidance provided in the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan (JSOP) for Fiscal Years 1976-83, Vol I,[7] and Part I to Annex G to the JSOP (76-83).[8] Numerous requirements for special or modified MC&G products or services were also submitted to DMA during the reporting period. The following are typical of requests submitted:

[redacted] Air Weather Service Geodetic Support: The Air Weather Service identified a newly designed weather facsimile chart requirement which was validated and forwarded to the DMA for production programming. The new charts are in support of the continuing operations of the Air Force Global Weather Central.

[redacted] Continental Operations Range (COR): In response to a request by the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, a requirement was submitted to DMA to perform first order geodetic surveys for new test sites in Continental Operations Range (COR), North Range. This request was in support of an electronic warfare joint test (EWJT) Phase II scheduled for August 1974. In addition, requirements associated with COR near-term (FY 75) phase implementation and mid-term (FY 76-77) development were addressed.[9]

## USAF Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II

[redacted] In 1972, Major General Keegan created the USAF Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II (G&GDGII) which was tasked to provide a technical assessment of the Geodetic and Geophysical (G&G) deficiencies associated with the advanced ICBM. In November 1973, upon retirement of Mr. Marcus Rosenbaum (AFIS/INTB) as Chairman of the G&GDGII (and ultimately from government service), Major General Keegan appointed Mr. H. Leroy Kuykendall, DMA Aerospace Center as Interim Chairman.[10] Through the efforts of Mr. Kuykendall and the G&GDGII, significant advances have been accomplished toward reducing the G&G portion of the ICBM system CEP [redacted] In a draft report submitted with a DMAAC letter, 28 June 1974, the G&GDGII also stated that a high degree of confidence exists that the G&G portion of the total CEP can be reduced [redacted] for the improved MMIII or advanced ICBM.[11]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee

[redacted] The Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee (MGCC), organized by AF/IN (AFIS/INTB) in December 1965, was disbanded in December 1973. The MGCC was originally established to provide a forum for the close coordination of all Air Force geodetic activities. In July 1972, the major portion of the USAF geodetic capabilities were transformed to the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). Coordination of Air Force geodetic support has since been accomplished through personal contacts and correspondence, and through the existing G&GDGII for technical support.[12]

## Photogrammetric Point Positioning Data Base Course

[redacted] An interest in developing instructional training courses at Mather AFB by the 323 FTWG (ATC) on the use of photogrammetric point positioning data bases was appropriately initiated by AFIS/INTB. The rapid development and use of photogrammetric data bases during the Vietnam conflict did not allow adequate or widespread understanding within the Air Force. However, because of the success afforded by their use, the Air Force is now well committed to their continued use for all accurate point measurements in support of SIOP, Offset Aiming Points (OAP), All-Weather Air Delivery System (AWADS), and of new technology such as PAVE STRIKE. Because the information derived from point positioning data bases primarily supports all-weather/night operations, and because they generally support multi-crew aircraft, the crewmembers most often involved in their use is the navigator, navigator-bombardier, and weapons system officer. All are trained at Mather AFB. After initial discussions, the 323 FTWG requested appropriate briefings be offered to their instructors to provide the background from which to develop a training course.[13]

## Accuracy Requirements for 1:50,000 Scale Maps

[redacted] In support of recommendations by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) to the JCS, AFIS/INTB conducted a survey of air commands in February 1973 to determine the Air Force's accuracy requirements for 1:50,000 scale maps. The results of the survey reflected the most stringent Air Force vertical requirement as 10 meters. The DMA had recommended that the JCS previously (1967) approved JCS vertical accuracy standard of 5-10 meters be changed to 10 meters. The Air Force confirmed the DMA recommendation was in accord with the Air Force requirement.

## Special Projects

[redacted] During the reporting period, personnel of the Target Intelligence Division were involved in a series of special

## Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee

[redacted] The Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee (MGCC), organized by AF/IN (AFIS/INTB) in December 1965, was disbanded in December 1973. The MGCC was originally established to provide a forum for the close coordination of all Air Force geodetic activities. In July 1972, the major portion of the USAF geodetic capabilities were transformed to the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). Coordination of Air Force geodetic support has since been accomplished through personal contacts and correspondence, and through the existing G&GDGII for technical support.[12]

## Photogrammetric Point Positioning Data Base Course

[redacted] An interest in developing instructional training courses at Mather AFB by the 323 FTWG (ATC) on the use of photogrammetric point positioning data bases was appropriately initiated by AFIS/INTB. The rapid development and use of photogrammetric data bases during the Vietnam conflict did not allow adequate or widespread understanding within the Air Force. However, because of the success afforded by their use, the Air Force is now well committed to their continued use for all accurate point measurements in support of SIOP, Offset Aiming Points (OAP), All-Weather Air Delivery System (AWADS), and of new technology such as PAVE STRIKE. Because the information derived from point positioning data bases primarily supports all-weather/night operations, and because they generally support multi-crew aircraft, the crewmembers most often involved in their use is the navigator, navigator-bombardier, and weapons system officer. All are trained at Mather AFB. After initial discussions, the 323 FTWG requested appropriate briefings be offered to their instructors to provide the background from which to develop a training course.[13]

## Accuracy Requirements for 1:50,000 Scale Maps

[redacted] In support of recommendations by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) to the JCS, AFIS/INTB conducted a survey of air commands in February 1973 to determine the Air Force's accuracy requirements for 1:50,000 scale maps. The results of the survey reflected the most stringent Air Force vertical requirement as 10 meters. The DMA had recommended that the JCS previously (1967) approved JCS vertical accuracy standard of 5-10 meters be changed to 10 meters. The Air Force confirmed the DMA recommendation was in accord with the Air Force requirement.

## Special Projects

[redacted] During the reporting period, personnel of the Target Intelligence Division were involved in a series of special projects. Prominent among these was AFIS/INT's support to the Military Airlift Command during the Arab-Israeli War.

[redacted] AFIS/INT support to NICKLE GRASS: On 13 October 1973, at the request of the Military Airlift Command, AFIS/INT dispatched three teams of two personnel each to Dover AFB, McGuire AFB, and Charleston AFB to brief MAC crews flying resupply missions into Israeli airfields. Using Contingency Planning Graphics (CPGs) and the Automated Air Facilities Installation File (AAFIF), AFIS/INT team members briefed a total of eighty MAC crews over a six-day period.

[redacted] At the request of Colonel Gibson, MAC/DI, one AFIS/INT briefing team was reassigned to Lajes AB, Azores, as all Israeli bound aircraft stopped over there prior to their final run into Israel.

[redacted] Additionally, CPGs and AAFIF printouts covering the Middle East, Ethiopia, and the Sudan were provided, via DMA, to USAFE in support of USAFE contingency planning/operations.

## INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

## ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

[redacted] The Intelligence Research Division (AFIS/INI), located at the National Security Agency (NSA) at Ft Meade, Maryland was organizationally part of the 7600th Air Intelligence Group, Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS).[14] Upon realignment of AFIS during December 1977, operational control was transferred from the Director of Intelligence Applications (AF/INA) to the Director of Operational Intelligence (AFIS/INO). The office designator became INI vice INR.

[redacted] The primary mission of the Intelligence Research Division remained the same; i.e., INI researched, compiled, and evaluated aerospace-related signals intelligence (SIGINT) information to determine capabilities, intentions, and trends of foreign aerospace forces; represented the Commander, AFIS, at the National Security Agency; supported the Air Staff, Air Commands, Defense Intelligence Agency, and other activities, as authorized. The Division responded to queries and requests, particularly in regard to situations and developments which involved indications and warning information, alerts, and related areas of USAF interest.

[redacted] In addition, the Division acted as central point of contact for all USAF personnel conducting official visits to the National Security Agency. Visits were facilitated by assuring that clearances were passed, proper contacts were arranged, and visitors were made aware of pertinent ACS/I policies regarding the SIGINT information of the USAF program to be discussed.

[redacted] While the primary mission remained unchanged, several factors, including a physical move by the Division and the continuing decrement of personnel, prompted a major mission reassessment; and plans were developed to realign the Division's mission, effective 1 July 1974.

[redacted] On 5 April 1974, the Division, along with the Army and Navy Military Departmental Activities, moved out of the NSA Operations Building at Ft Meade to the annex at Baltimore-Washington International Airport (FANX III). This move, which would degrade the quality of support available, was protested by Major General George J. Keegan, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, in a letter[15] to Lieutenant General Lew Allen, Jr., Director, NSA/Chief, CSS. In reply,[16] General Allen expressed his regret in taking this action and indicated that long-range plans called for the relocation of all elements from FANX to the Ft Meade Complex, dependent upon the outcome of the FY 75/76 Military Construction Programs.

[redacted] The continuing decrement of authorized personnel was making it difficult for the Division to accomplish all aspects of its mission as thoroughly as had been done previously. INO queried Major Commands, field activities, and the AF/IN Directorates for their comments or suggestions on redirecting INI's mission.[17] The main theme that emerged was that INI's unique capabilities should be focused toward producing in-depth studies on air-related subjects.

[redacted] The results of the mission reassessment and recommendations for change were presented to the ACS/I. Upon General Keegan's approval, recipients of INI reports were notified of the changes to be made effective 20 June 1974.[18]

## FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (FTD) LIAISON OFFICE

[redacted] The FTD Liaison Office (FTDLO) is collocated with AFIS/INI, in Building III, at Friendship Annex, near the Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The FTDLO functions as the point of contact for the continuing exchange of Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) and Telemetry Intelligence (TELINT) tapes and other associated data information between NSA and FTD. Policy guidance for the ELINT activities is found in an ELINT Terms of Reference Agreement between the NSA and Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) promulgated in September 1952. Data support matters pertaining to Communication Intelligence (COMINT), such as FTD requests for COMINT information, are processed primarily by AFIS/INI.

[redacted] As a result of the physical functional transfer of a variety of NSA functions to the Friendship Annex, the FTDLO had to establish liaison points both in the NSA Headquarters Building and in the AFIS/INI operational areas to provide the necessary support for the ELINT, TELINT, and COMINT support requirements.

## REQUIREMENTS

[redacted] The Division produced, packaged, mailed, and/or dispatched by message, the weekly SIGINT Aerospace Weapons Summary (SAWSUM) and the Aerospace SINGINT Highlights report (ASH), ROUNDUP and Aerospace Intelligence Report (AIR), Monday through Friday.[19] As a result of the mission redirection noted above, recipients of the ASH, ROUNDUP, and AIR were informed, on 8 April 1974, that by direction of the ACS/I, these reports would be discontinued on 30 June 1974. A new report called the SIGINT Aerospace Summary (SAS) would be produced aperiodically, as required.

[redacted] Other continuing requirements fulfilled were responses to queries, one-time requests, and tasking for research and analysis involving aerospace-related SIGINT information in accordance with DIAM 58-2 and providing SIGINT support and technical backup as required for USAF inputs to National Intelligence estimates, Air Staff studies, and support to USAF members of committees and sub-committees of USIB, DIA, and other working groups.[20]

## STRATEGIC BRANCH ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Aperiodic ASH reports were issued on Soviet bomber development programs, particularly the variable-geometry-wing BACKFIRE.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Analysis and evaluation of the strategic forces weapons, manufacture, design, research, development, and testing continued within the Section. Also included was the publication of a variety of analytical reports providing extensive detailed analysis of different aspects of these weapons systems.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] An INIA analyst represented the Air Force on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Command and Control Working Group. Appropriate analysts regularly attended a number of command and control sub-working groups which concentrate on specific areas of command and control analysis.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] The Chief of the Naval/ASW Section served as the AF/IN representative on the USIB Subcommittee on Shipbuilding of the Economic Intelligence Committee. He and other analysts represented the Air Force at the Tripartite CANUKUS Soviet Maritime Intelligence Conference held in Suitland, Maryland, 10-14 June 1974.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

cc

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

b1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] One need long noted by INI analysts was for comprehensive, all-source compilations of data on Middle East air and air defense forces. Two countries of high priority were covered--Egypt and Syria.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

# FOOTNOTES

1. "Military Construction Appropriations for 1975" Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations - House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, May 74, PP 845-851.

[redacted]

3. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/INT to AFIS/INO, Subject: Trip Report, 20 May 1974.

4. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/INT to AFIS/INO, Subject: Trip Report, 21 Aug 1974.

5. [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

6. AF/IN History, FY 1973.

7. JCS Document [redacted], JSOP Volume I, Military Strategy and Force Planning Guidance (SM-215-73)

8. JCS Document [redacted], 4 May 1973, Part I to Annex G, JSOP, MC&G Objectives and Priorities (SM-314-73, 29 June 1973.)

9. Ltr [redacted] AF/INA to DMA, Subject: Continental Operations Range, North Range Survey Requirement, 8 Jan 1974.

10. Ltr [redacted], AF/IN to Members of the USAF G&GDGII, Subject: Appointment of Interim Chairman, USAF G&GDGII, 9 November 1973.

11. Ltr [redacted], DMAAC to HQ USAF (AFIS/INTB), Subject: Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II, 28 June 1974.

12. Msg [redacted], CSAF to CINCSAC, SAMCO, AFSC, AFCRL, SAMTEC and DMAAC, Subject: USAF Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee, 13 Mar 1974.

13. Msg [redacted], CSAF to DMA, Subject: Precise Point Positioning Data Bases.

14. The 7600th Air Intelligence Group was scheduled to be deactivated on 1 July 1974 with INI becoming an operating location (OL) of the AFIS.

15. Ltr [redacted], ACS/I to Director, NSA/Chief, CSS, Subject: Proposed AFIS/INR Relocation [redacted], 23 December 1974. [redacted]

16. Ltr [redacted], Director NSA Chief CSS to ACS I, Subject: Proposed AFIS/INR Relocation (U), 18 January 1974 [redacted]

17. Msg [redacted], AFSSO USAF (INC) to Distr., Subject: AFIS INR Mission [redacted] 161730Z Feb 74. [redacted]

18. See below, REQUIREMENTS

19. The Sunday ASH was discontinued on 17 Mar 74.

20. See below, STRATEGIC BRANCH and TACTICAL AND DEFENSIVE BRANCH, for details.

21. SAWSUM 74-06 [redacted] 5 Feb 74: SAWSUM 74-13 [redacted], 30 Sep 74.

22. Ltr and Atch, Study [redacted] INR to INA, Subject: Request for Intelligence Support, 12 Sep 73.

23. Special Report 74-01 [redacted], 24 Jan 74.

24. Special Report 76-06 [redacted], 1 Jul 74.

25. Special Report 74-02 [redacted], 26 Feb 74.

26. Ltr and Atch, Study [redacted] INR to AFIS/DO and INA, 13 Nov 73.

27. Special Report 74-04 [redacted], 2 Apr 74.

28. Special Report 74-05 [redacted], 14 May 74.

29. SAWSUM 73-33 [redacted], 14 Aug 73.

30. SAWSUM 73-40 [redacted], 19 Sep 73.

31. SAWSUM 74-7 [redacted], 12 Feb 74.

32. Ltr [redacted] INR to INA, INC, INY, 9 Nov 73.

33. Special Study [redacted] INI to ACS/I, 13 Dec 73 [redacted]

34. SAWSUM 73-93A [redacted], 25 Sep 73.

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter III - Security and Communications Management

[redacted] This chapter describes the systems support activities undertaken to insure satisfaction of USAF requirements in the compartmented intelligence and intelligence communications areas.

# CHAPTER III

## SECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

### MISSION

[redacted] As a result of the reorganization discussed in Chapter I, the Security Management Division became the Directorate, Security and Communications Management (AFIS/INS). The Directorate, Security and Communications Management continued to be responsible to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACS/I) and the Commander, Air Force Intelligence Service, for establishing and promulgating procedures to administer the USAF Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities Office (SAO) security programs and processing personnel clearances associated with these programs. Also, because of the reorganization, the Collateral Security Division (INSA) and the Communications Division (INSE) were formed to become part of the Directorate, Security and Communications Management. The Directorate (INS) then became responsible to the ACS/I and the Commander AFIS for all collateral security matters within departmental intelligence as well as for intelligence communications policy and procedures for the Air Force.

[redacted] The Directorate (INS) continued to operate the AF Special Security Office (AFSSO) and the Special Activities Office (SAO). Also, INS retained the responsibility to formulate and promulgate AF policy and procedures on certain disclosure matters consistent with approved National Disclosure Policy.

## COLLATERAL SECURITY

[redacted] The Collateral Security Division (AFIS/INSA) was formed on 8 April 1974 as a result of a major reorganization of the ACS/Intelligence (AF/IN) and the Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS). The responsibilities and functions of the Division had previously been assigned to the Administrative Support Branch (AF/INVEA). Four positions were authorized: two military (1 officer, 1 enlisted) and two civilian. The new Division functioned in direct support of AF/IN and AFIS activities in the following areas: Processing requests to release classified information to contractors; performing Security Program Management functions; Special Documents Control; processing contractor visits; and processing security review actions for the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAF/OI).

### Release to Contractors

[redacted] The Division was the office of primary responsibility for the Air Force for releasing classified intelligence material to U.S. contractors. For this period, six release actions were processed and approved. Efforts were initiated to try to reduce the processing and handling time normally required for these actions. The Division focused on asserting vigorous control and follow-up for suspenses to AF IN-AFIS Directorates which evaluated and validated these release actions. By the end of this reporting period, some improvement was achieved.

## Information Security Program

[redacted] The Division was the AF/IN and AFIS office of responsibility for collateral security matters defined in DOD Directive 5200.1R, Information Security Program Regulation, and AFR 205-1. The Division served as the point of contact between AF/IN and AFIS activities and the 1143d Security Police and AF/IGSP for various security matters including security incidents. There was one reported AFIS administrative security deviation during this reporting period. A management improvement action was completed resulting in increased efficiency in processing security clearances for new civilian personnel.

## Special Documents Control

[redacted] The Division served as the Headquarters primary control office and entry point for collateral Top Secret, International Pact Organization, SIOP, SIOP-ESI, RODCA, and special category material. Three primary control offices and thirteen subaccounts continued to support this function for all AF/IN and AFIS activities. A management improvement was instituted in this area when AF/INYS established a separate ARFCOS account for a special SPECAT series which resulted in a savings of handling time and increased administrative efficiency.

## PERSONNEL SECURITY

[redacted] During this period, most of the Personnel Security Division (AFIS/INSB) workload continued to be allocated to the adjudication of the personnel Security Program and maintenance of the compartmented intelligence access program through the control of the billet structure. The workload of the division increased tremendously during this period due to the required security support of the Air Force Reserve Program.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## MANAGEMENT

[redacted] The Management Division (AFIS/INSC) continued to perform its prime function of providing support, guidance, and supervision to USAF activities on matters involving Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities Office (SAO) compartmented intelligence systems and procedures.

### Publications Management/Review

[redacted] USAFINTELs and Related Publications. The Management Division continued to extend and improve the quality of USAF Intelligence (USAFINTEL) specialized air intelligence publications during this reporting period. Issued according to AFR 8-3,[1] these publications are used to communicate aerospace intelligence and intelligence policies and procedures which, because of their sensitive content, cannot be included in an Air Force standard publication. The Management Division is responsible for six USAFINTELs produced and distributed through the Air Force Special Security Office (AFSSO) system (see description in AFR 200-7[2]) or through other compartmented intelligence systems. Additionally, the Management Division is responsible for the administrative review of USAFINTEL publications produced by other AF/IN or AFIS elements.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Additionally, the Management Division issued a completely revised edition of USAFINTEL 201-6, Special Intelligence Classification Guide, on 4 February 1974. A total revision, as opposed to page changes, was necessary in order to implement new downgrading and declassification instructions/markings prescribed by DOD 5200.1R/AFR 205-1, Information Security Program Regulations. These instructions/markings were required on over 75 per cent of the former edition of USAFINTEL 201-6. Additionally, the revision included updated COMINT and other classification guidance made necessary by policy changes and other qualifying factors on the previous guidance contained in USAFINTEL 201-6.

[redacted] The Management Division also issued a complete revision of USAFINTEL 201-4 (title classified) on 12 November 1973. This publication establishes uniform Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ USAF, policy on the security, use, and dissemination of certain Special Activities Office (SAO) information. The revision better defined SAO managerial responsibiliites; updated SAO accounting, control, courier, transmission, and destruction procedures; clarified personnel security standards; revised rules for obtaining accreditation and reaccreditation; amended rules for disposing of SAO documentation; and made other significant changes throughout the directive.

## Security/Support Activities

[redacted] Security Incidents. Forty-three security violations or incidents were reported and processed during FY 1974. Of this total, 33 pertained to violations/incidents involving SI material and 10 involved SAO material. This total of 43 reflects an increase of 11 from the 32 processed during FY 1973.

[redacted] Duty and Travel Restrictions. A total of 68 requests for waiver of duty and travel restrictions imposed on Air Force personnel were processed during FY 1974. This total represents a decrease of 77 from the FY 1973 total of 145. This decrease is attributed to the fact that travel to West Berlin by approved means through or over East Germany no longer requires travel waiver.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Congressional Inquiries. During this period, the Management Division responded to 10 Congressional inquiries. Eight of those were concerned with the reasons for denial of Special Security Investigation Requirement (SSIR) eligibility. Of the other two, one involved an airman who was apprehensive of his ability to live up to his assigned security responsibilities. The remaining case concerned an alleged denial of SSIR access in 1962. This case required extensive research of obsolete files and was generally inconclusive, although the individual's service record contains no indication that his loyalty was ever questioned and shows that he held a Top Secret clearance.

[redacted] Physical Security. Accreditation/reaccreditations were issued to 38 new and/or existing SI/SAO facilities including 11 Air Force Special Security Offices (AFSSOs), five Secure Vault Areas (SVAs), two Special Industrial Security Offices (SISOs), and 20 Sub-areas. Accreditations were withdrawn from 12 facilities that no longer required SI/SAO operations, including four AFFSOs and eight Sub-areas.

[redacted] Establishment of an AFSSO at 21AF. In October 1973, the concept to establish an Air Force Special Security Office (AFSSO) at Headquarters 21st Air Force (MAC), McGuire AFB, New Jersey, was approved by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The establishment of AFSSO 21AF will provide SI data that will enhance the timeliness and economy of 21st Air Force operations in support of national and service tasking under conditions which include civil disturbance, cold war, limited war, general war, and post-attack airlift support. An Emergency Reaction AFSSO (ERAFSSO) was established at McGuire AFB, N.J., on 16 October 1973. The ERAFSSO unit was required to provide necessary Special Intelligence (SI) support to 21st Air Force during the Middle East crisis and will be utilized until the establishment of the permanent AFSSO facility. As of 30 June 1973, the accreditation of 21st Air Force was nearing finalization.

[redacted] Establishment of a New SI/SAO Facility at the Foreign Technology Division (FTD). A staff assistance visit was made to FTD in October 1973 to provide physical security guidance and discuss new FTD SI/SAO facilities currently under construction and/or programmed to be built over the next 3 years. A new building is currently being constructed under the Military Construction Program (MCP) for FY 1973. This facility will contain 77,000 square feet, of which 50,000 square feet will be accredited for SI/SAO. Additional major construction is programmed for FY 1974, FY 1975, and

FY 1976. This facility, which is a continuation of MCP FY 1973, will provide an additional 200,000 square feet of floor space, the majority of which will be SI/SAO accredited. FTD plans to relocate a number of functions presently operating in outlying vaulted areas into the new facilities. This consolidation is programmed to begin upon completion of the MCP FY 1973 phase of the construction. As of 30 June 1974, MCP FY 1973 was nearing completion and alarm protection devices had been installed.

[redacted] Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC). The modification to the AFAITC facility to allow the use of SI/SAO information in the curricula, which was reported in the 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 AFIS History, has been completed and is operational.

## Special Actions

[redacted] Support For The INS-IGHT. As in the past, the Management Division continued to provide the bulk of the items for the INS-IGHT--the Compartmented Intelligence Newsletter. Two issues of this timely and informal publication were published during this reporting period. These issues, published on 10 December 1973 and 1 April 1974, contained a total of 21 items of general interest to the compartmented intelligence community which were authored by Management Division personnel. Comment from worldwide recipients reflected enthusiastic appreciation for the INS-IGHT and its quality and scope.

[redacted] United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS). A staff assistance visit to HQ USAFSS, Kelly AFB, Texas, was performed by AFIS/INS personnel during the period 25 through 27 February 1974. Marked improvement was noted in the physical, administrative, and personnel aspects of the USAFSS compartmented intelligence security program since the 1973 staff assistance visit. The AFIS/INS trip report[4] forwarded to USAFSS noted that a few additional matters required attention. These matters were discussed with responsible USAFSS personnel during the visit. When recommendations pertinent to these matters, as outlined in the staff visit report, are implemented, USAFSS should achieve the ideal in compartmented security.

[redacted] Special Industrial Security Office (SISO) General Electric Company, Space Science Lab, Valley Forge Space Center, Pennsylvania. At the request of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), two representatives of the Management Division performed an inspection of the SISO General Electric Company on 7 and 8 August 1973. Management of compartmented intelligence physical, personnel, and administrative security functions were reviewed and inspected. Overall, these functions were found to be managed in an effective manner with no major discrepancies noted. However, several minor findings were noted in the inspection report[5] which required corrective action and processing according to USAFINTELs 201-1 and 201-4.

[redacted] AFSSO Orientation/Training Program. During this period, Management Division personnel conducted four AFSSO Orientation/Training Programs for personnel destined to man worldwide AFSSO positions. Held during July, August, and December 1973, and again in May 1974, participants received a detailed briefing on all phases of compartmented intelligence personnel, physical, administrative, and related matters. The Management Division portion of the AFIS/INS sponsored course featured an examination of existing and past regulatory background, philosophy discussion and instructions on basic COMINT/SAO security, practical exercise sessions on physical security and sanitization, and visits to AFOSI and Defense Intelligence Agency counterparts.

[redacted] Discharge/Separation "For Cause." Twenty-six requests for court-martial/administrative discharge authority were processed under provisions of Secretary of the Air Force, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel Policy (SAF/MR memorandum, 11 June 1973. Fourteen cases requested authority to initiate court-martial proceedings and 12 involved administrative separation. Three cases involved officers; the remaining 23 dealt with enlisted personnel. The majority involved USAFSS personnel (court-martial - 12; administrative - 4). Other commands initiated requests for court-martial/administrative discharge authority, respectively, as indicated: AFCS - 1/3; SAC and CONAD -

each 1/2; USAFE - 0/1. One case requiring SAF consideration was processed via Staff Summary Sheet to SAF/MR for final determination.

[redacted] Committees and Working Group Activities. The Management Division continued to represent the ACS/Intelligence on the United States Intelligence Board (USIB) Security Committee (SECOM). In addition to the monthly SECOM meetings, the Management Division participated in various ad hoc sub-committees and working groups examining such areas as duty and travel restrictions and the dissemination and handling of national intelligence estimates.

[redacted] Staff Assistance Visits. During FY 1974, the Management Division participated in Directorate staff assistance visits to various major command headquarters. During these visits, physical, administrative, and personnel security practices were reviewed and various local problems discussed and resolved where possible. Following is a list of those trips performed: HQ USAFE (10-19 October 1973), HQ MAC (17 January 1974), HQ PACAF (18-22 January 1974), HQ USAFSS (24 February-1 March 1974), HQ TAC (22-24 April 1974), and HQ AFCS (10-12 June 1974).

## AIR FORCE SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE

[redacted] The Air Force Special Security Office (AFSSO), AFIS/INSD, provided Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities

Office (SAO) hardcopy document and message control and distribution support to the Air Staff. In addition, AFSSO USAF conducted security inspections of SI/SAO accredited areas; prepared SI/SAO secure area accreditation requests; provided SI/SAO security guidance to the Air Staff; and processed general officer privacy communications. The AFSSO operated an around-the-clock terminal in the Defense Special Security Communications System (DSSCS), a communications system designed solely for electrical transmission of SI/SAO messages.

[redacted] On two occasions, the AFSSO dispatched teams TDY to support Commander's Conferences. The conference support was successful in each instance.

a. A team of two officers and one NCO departed Washington, DC for seven days' TDY to provide special security support to the USAF Commander's Conference (CORONA HIGH) from 16-22 September 1973, at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

b. A team of two officers departed Washington, DC, for seven days' TDY to provide special security support for the USAF Commander's Conference (CORONA RANGE) from 11-17 March 1974, at Patrick AFB, Florida.

[redacted] The AFSSO USAF rendered 55 support actions to senior Air Staff and DOD officials while they were TDY from the Washington DC area.

[redacted] Computerized listings, serialized and subjective, for electrical product requirements were initiated in December

1973. This improved method has reduced the time required to reproduce and update requirements for electrical products.

[redacted] Defense Communications Agency (DCA) developed an OPLAN during this period which established procedures for the operations of backup communications facilities in the event of complete station outage due to circuit problems or power failure. In accordance with this plan, AFSSO USAF was established as the Phase I alternate route terminal for SSO DIA. Additionally, the AFSSO USAF was designated as the Phase II alternate route terminal for AFSSO Air University, AFSSO Military Airlift Command, and AFSSO Air Force Communication Service.

[redacted] A favorable communication was received from AFIS/INS, dated 29 July 1974. This communication commended the AFSSO USAF Communications Center for its near error-free performance during the period January-June 1974. This correspondence is quoted in part: "For the six-month period ending 30 June 1974, and among 11 Fort Detrick ASC tributary stations in the same class, AFSSO USAF Communications Center had the lowest CIM rate. Although ZERO DEFECTS is our goal, we are proud of our No. 1 standing in the local area and want to point out the tremendous job our 16 enlisted communicators are doing."

[redacted] In March 1974, AFSSO Air Force designed an informal flip-chart briefing which covers extensively the administrative handling and control of SI/SAO material. This briefing provides a detailed explanation of markings and receipting procedures, records management, classification guidance, and philosophy of control for all the various categories and formats of SI/SAO material. This brief is presented to small groups of administrative personnel, action officers, and other interested parties and has proven itself a successful education tool.

[redacted] Significant admininstrative accomplishments of AFSSO USAF were as follows:

a. Incoming Messages Processed - 198,888

b. Reproduction and Distribution of Incoming Messages - 605,609

c. Hardcopy Documents Processed - 252,915

d. Outgoing Messages - 6,834

e. Inspections of Accredited Areas - 54

f. Personnel Briefed/Debriefed - 348/413

g. Security Violations Investigated - 19

h. Areas Accredited/Removed from Accreditation - 5/1

## COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

[redacted] On 8 April 1974, the Communications Systems Branch (AFIS/INYC) became part of the Directorate of Security and Communications Management, AFIS/INS. The branch became a division, and the name and office symbol were changed to the Communications Division (AFIS/INSE). The Communications Division continued to function as a manager of intelligence communications requirements for intelligence activities.

[redacted] The Communications Division conducted an OSD directed General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) manpower reduction effort; planned and monitored the installation of a secure digital air-to-ground communications link between COBRA BALL and Shemya AS, Alaska; participated in the planning for consolidation of AF/IN grey phone system with DIA's new secure grey switch; monitored and provided direction to USAFSS for possible deployment of an Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) to the Mid-East; provided direction in deploying an ERAFSSO for 21st Air Force (MAC) at McGuire AFB, New Jersey, during the October 1973 Mid-East Crisis; prepared the Air Force portion of a General Defense Intelligence Telecommunications Requirements and capabilities document; participated in the planning for a secure high-speed communications link between the COBRA DANE facility at Shemya AS, Alaska, and the Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; provided guidance on the communications support for USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation System (EUCOM AIDES); participated in re-writing AFNAG 1-C, chapter 5, Criterions for Installing Secure Voice Equipment in Fixed Facilities; and conducted a study which resulted in the retention of the 7602nd Air Intelligence Group Telecommunications Center at Ft Belvoir, Virginia; and studied the consolidation of the AFSSO telecommunications centers at Lindsey AS and Schierstein, Germany.

## General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP)

### Manpower Reduction for Program Elements

[redacted] On 29 August 1973, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) initiated a reduction exercise based on Deputy Secretary of Defense letter of 13 July 1973. This exercise had a target of 25% reduction of GDIP manpower resources. The Defense Special Security System Program Element 31028F and the Intelligence Communications Program Element 31056F were forced to absorb this 25% reduction. This reduction will be accomplished by FY 78.

### Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) on Standby for Possible Deployment to Mid-East

[redacted] On 6 October 1973, an immediate request from CINCUSAFE/IN was received for an ERAFSSO from European assets to be placed on stand-by for deployment to the Mid-East. The CINCUSAFE request was validated, and HQ USAFSS was advised to take necessary action to provide the ERAFSSO. Within 72 hours, HQ USAFSS confirmed that an ERAFSSO from the 6911 Security Squadron (Rhein-Main AB, Germany) was ready for deployment.

### Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) for 21st Air Force (MAC), McGuire AFB, New Jersey

[redacted] HQ MAC requested an ERAFSSO on 12 October

1973 for 21st Air Force at the earliest possible time due to the Mid-East crisis. The HQ MAC request was validated and coordinated with HQ USAFSS to provide the support. The 21st Air Force provided airlift support for USAFSS personnel and communications van from Kelly AFB, Texas, to McGuire AFB, New Jersey, on 16 October 1973. Hq MAC advised on 17 October 1973 that the ERAFSSO was operational.

[redacted] On 23 October 1973, HQ MAC determined that the intelligence communications support being provided by the ERAFSSO would be required on a permanent basis for MAC's mission in the Mid-East and European areas. The requirement for a permanent AFSSO facility was approved. The AFSSO facility was constructed and activated in FY 1/75.

### COBRA BALL SHEMYA

### Secure Digital Communications Link

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## COBRA DANE Communications

[redacted] AFCS prepared a Communications Implementation Plan (CEIP) to support the COBRA DANE Program. Communications will consist of a full duplex communications link between the COBRA DANE facility at Shemya AFB, Alaska, and FTD at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The communications link will support the simultaneous transmissions of secure 2400 BPS computer data and 150 BPS teletype traffic. Additionally, a high-speed data circuit and a teletype capability will be provided between FTD and CIA. These communication links will be used to process data collected by the COBRA DANE radar. Presently, a 75 Baud dedicated analyst circuit between FTD and Shemya exists. This facility is planned for operation in FY 1/76.

## AF/IN and DIA Secure Voice Network Consoldation

[redacted] On 17 July 1973, Defense Intelligence Agency proposed a plan to upgrade the DIA portion of the NSA Secure Telephone System. This plan included the possible integration of the AF/IN secure voice network with the DIA portion of the NSA Secure Telephone System.

[redacted] DIA plans to replace their current switch with a Stromberg Carlson 400/800 ESS initially configured for 200 lines and 12 trunks with expansion capabity of 24 trunks. Benefits of integrations with DIA would provide:

a. More trunk availability to the NSA switch to reduce the busy conditions between AF/IN subscribers and offices outside AF/IN.

b. Calls to DIA offices would not traverse the NSA switch on Nebraska Avenue.

c. Less operational maintenance expense in AF/IN equipment and leased lines.

[redacted] A feasibility study was submitted by DIA to AF/PRCX to investigate the possibility of establishing an interservice support agreement which would provide for installation and maintenance support of the new system by the Air Force.

[redacted] Any future planning for this possible intregation is pending results of the feasibility study by AF/PRCX.

## Revision of AFNAG-1C to USAFINTEL 201-7

[redacted] The National Security Agency has given military departments authority to upgrade the AUTOSEVOCOM systems to the SAO level on a selective basis. Additionally, each military Department acts as certifying authority on all SI/SAO certifications of switches/secords and terminals. In the past, National Security Agency has acted as approving/disapproving authority on all switch/secord certification requests. On 29 April 1974, AFIS/INSE and USAFSS/SRE revised portions of AFNAG-1C to reflect present criterions for certifying switches/secords and terminals for SI/SAO level information. These new procedures were also incorporated in the revised USAFINTEL 201-7 and disseminated to all AFSSOs and Air Force operated SSOs.

## 7602 Air Intelligence Group Telecommunications Center

[redacted] In December 1973, AF/PRCO requested we consider alternate ways to provide telecommunications support to the 7602 Air Intelligence Group, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. The request was initiated in the interest of economy and in consonance with DOD-wide efforts to consolidate telecommunications centers located in close proximities to each other. AF/PRCO recommended that the 7602 Telecommunications Center (7602 TCC) be closed, and communications support for the group be provided by the Army operated Telecommunications Center (TCC) at Ft. Belvoir. However, our study of the alternatives concluded that:

a. Continued operation of the 7602 TCC is essential to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the 7602 AINTELGP.

b. Consolidation with the U.S. Army TCC would result in a net increase of DOD manpower spaces with no cost savings realized. We recommended to AF/PRCO that the 7602 TCC be continued operationally, and advised that no cost savings will be realized by consolidating with the U.S. Army TCC. AF/PRCO concurred with our recommendation.

## USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation System (EUCOM AIDES)

[redacted] To improve automated systems to provide increased support to USCINCEUR Indications and Warning (I&W) functions and general intelligence automatic data processing, USCINCEUR has developed the USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation System (EUCOM AIDES). This project will use an on-line near real-time computer assisted interactive support system, inter-netting all theater intelligence production sites. The system will extend throughout the European theater connecting intelligence functions at the following Major Commands and organizational elements of the U.S. European Command:

a. HQ USEUCOM

b. HQ USAREUR

c. HQ USAFE

d. HQ USNAVEUR

e. European Defense Analysis Center (EUDAC)

f. 497th Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTD)

[redacted] On 9 November 1973, DIA provided guidance and delineated management responsibilities during development and implementation of EUCOM AIDES. This office has provided telecommunications planning and programming support for the HQ USAFE telecommunications requirements in conjunction with AFIS/IND. This program should be operational by FY 76.

## General Defense Intelligence Telecommunications Requirements (GDITR)

[redacted] The DIA tasked commanders of the unified and specified commands and the military department chiefs to submit information to DIA for the preparation of consolidated intelligence telecommunications requirements and capabilities document. The document included all identifiable or predictable GDIP and Special Reconnaissance Vehicle (SRV) telecommunications requirements for the support of GDIP/SRV activities from the present through 1984. This office prepared the Air Force portion of this document for submission by the Chief of Staff, HQ USAF, to DIA.

## Intelligence Communications Support to the European Data Analysis Center (EUDAC)

[redacted] The EUDAC receives Special Intelligence (SI) and CREEK RIB communications support from the HQ USAFE Air Force Special Security Office (AFSSO USAFER), Lindsey AS, Germany. This service is being performed on a temporary basis, pending the relocation of EUDAC to HQ USEUCOM. Action is underway to install a high-speed data circuit to support the mission of EUDAC. The data circuit is scheduled to be installed during FY 4/75. This action will provide automatic transmission of CREEK RIB data to EUDAC from AFSSO USAFER, Lindsey AS, Germany.

### AFSSO Communications Consolidation, Lindsey AS, and Schierstein, Germany

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

FOOTNOTES

1. AFR 8-3 [redacted] Subject: USAF Intelligence (USAFINTEL) Specialized Publications, 12 Oct 71.

2. AFR 200-7 [redacted] Subject: Air Force Special Security Office System [redacted] 10 Nov 71.

3. Change 3, USAFINTEL 201-1 [redacted] Subject: The Security, Use, and Dissemination of Communications Intelligence (COMINT) [redacted] 10 Sep 73.

4. Ltr [redacted] AF/IN to USAFSS/CC, Subject: Annual AF/INS Staff Visit [redacted] 15 Mar 74.

5. Ltr [redacted], AF/INS (AFIS/INSC) to AFSC/IN, Subject: Annual Inspection Report [redacted] 21 Aug 73.

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter IV - Intelligence Data Management

[redacted] This chapter provides an account of intelligence data handling activities undertaken in support of Air Force command requirements, particularly in the command and control area. It also describes in detail the major initiatives undertaken to insure the adequacy of ACS/Intelligence, Hq USAF staff intelligence data processing capabilities.

# CHAPTER IV

# INTELLIGENCE DATA MANAGEMENT

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

[redacted] An Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS) merger of the Data Management Branch (AFIS/INYE) and the Data Reference Branch of the Target Intelligence Division (AFIS/INTC) was effected during August 1973. The Data Reference Library became INYER. Eleven of the INTC's fifteen manpower authorizations were transferred, including incumbent personnel. The Pentagon facilities (room 4B137) came under control of INYE, although personnel of the Threat Applications Directorate (AF/INA) continued to occupy a portion of the 4B137 vault area.

[redacted] On 8 April 1974, the offices of ACS/I and AFIS were reorganized. AFIS/INYE was redesignated AFIS/IND and became a division (Intelligence Data Management Division). The Chief, Data Management Division, was made responsible to the Director of Support for the Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS/SU).[1]

## FUNCTIONAL CHANGES

[redacted] On 1 April, AF/INY delegated responsibility for all functions related to paragraph 14, Air Force Regulation 300-2, 12 November 1971, Management of Automatic Data

Processing Systems, to AFIS/IND.[2] Under the AFR 300-2, this delegation includes the AF/IN responsibility for: (1) development and validating Automated Data Systems (ADS) requirements; (2) developing, reviewing, and coordinating requirements documents, project directives, and project plans; (3) evaluating ADS and providing recommendations for improvement; (4) participating in the management reviews of ADPS and ADS development actions; and, (5) providing: (a) support for the acquisition of ADPS and the development of ADS in accordance with HQ USAF approved project directives and project plans; and (b) recommendations to the Director of Data Automation for the improved utilization of ADP resources.

## FORUMS

[redacted] During FY 74, the Chief, Intelligence Data Management Division, or his designated representatives, participated in several Air Staff-, DOD-, and national-level forums.

### INFORMATION HANDLING COMMITTEE (IHC)

[redacted] AFIS/IND continued to participate on the IHC of the United States Intelligence Board. No status change has occurred for the IHC during this fiscal year.

### USIB COMPUTER SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE

[redacted] This sub-committee, with AFIS/IND representation, continued to study the multi-level computer security program.

## DATA AUTOMATION PANEL (DAP)

[redacted] The Chief, IND, is a member of the DAP, one of eleven specialized panels of the Air Staff Board Structure. The DAP conducts initial reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on designated ADP-related matters. During FY 74, the DAP continued to meet, singly or in joint session, with other panels to receive briefings and consider such issues as a base-level logistics system, budget priorities, and ADP support for simulation.

## ADP MOBILITY REQUIREMENTS WORKING GROUP

[redacted] This group is responsible to the DCS/Plans and Operations for studying the use of computers in a mobile and deployable configuration. During FY 74, the Group considered designated problems, principally concerning airborne computer software and recommended corrective actions.

## TACTICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION (TIPI) DOCUMENT CONTROL/STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL (DC/SR) JOINT TEST FORCE (JTF)

[redacted] AFIS/IND participated in the JTF meetings, chaired by AF Systems Command, to develop detailed DC/SR test objectives. The objectives will be used by contractors (Systems Development Corporation and Radio Corporation of America) to guide development, test, and evaluation. During FY 74, the JTF also prepared the test site and the test schedule.

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS

### COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CEIP)

[redacted] AFIS/IND initiated this action in 1973 to provide communications backbone for an IDHS network. On 19 February 1974, the Air Staff approved the CONAD IDHS CEIP for implementation of 4800-upgradable to 9600-baud IDHSC circuits between ALCOM, CONAD, DIA, LANTCOM, and SAC. Links from DIA to CONAD and SAC have been installed.[3] The link to CONAD is supporting an average of ten queries per day against the CONAD Strategic Indicators and Display Data Base. CONAD has also initiated test and evaluation of IDHSC queries through the AN/FYQ-11(V) terminals. Installation of the IDHS links from CONAD to ALCOM and LANTCOM were delayed pending installation of new ADP equipment in FY 75.

### RECCE TECH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (RTMIS)

[redacted] The contract with Planning Research Corporation for the follow-on development of the RTMIS under Data Automation Proposal 1896 was completed. The final version of RTMIS is currently being employed at TAC.

## CONAD IDHS

[redacted] AFIS/IND secured approval of two AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Stations for CONAD IDHS. The CONAD tactical warning mission requires the correlation of all-source strategic intelligence to support trajectory and orbital analysis. The NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex requires ADP hardware commonality, which is a Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) computer configuration. However, CONAD intelligence requirements could not be satisfied with the standard WWMCCS software without major modifications which would destroy the compatibility with the WWMCCS community and incur substantial system software development cost. AFIS/IND proposed the use of the Rome Air Development Center AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Station with WWMCCS. This system exploits the unique aspects of a mini-computer to interconnect a wide variety of communications and ADP capabilities. On 14 December 1973, JCS, DIA, and the Air Staff validated the operational use of AN/GYQ-21(V) with standard WWMCCS hardware and software.[4] The same letter also validated the installation of a second AN/GYQ-21(V).

## FTD IDHS

[redacted] Under the auspices of AFIS/IND, the IBM 360/65 computer system was upgraded during January 1974 with 512,000 characters of additional core storage and replacement of 2 1/2 billion characters of obsolete immediate access storage.[5] Authorization was also granted for the addition of 128,000 characters of core storage for the IBM 360/40 system during the time period.[6] A major improvement in the FTD computer capability was the replacement in June 1974 of the UNIVAC 1108 with the UNIVAC 1110 system which will permit future 100% expansion in system capacity.[7]

## PACAF IDHS

[redacted] AFIS/IND coordinated actions to upgrade the IBM 360/40 to a government-owned IBM 360/50 in April 1974. As executive agent for MODS and SENTINEL AIDES, PACAF continued to perform software maintenance and minor enhancements through a contract with IBM.[8]

## TAC IDHS

[redacted] Computer support to the TIPI DC/SR CAT II Test was provided by the IDHS contractor (Computer System Corporation). All IDHS contractor support was phased out by 1 July 1974. The primary user of TAC/IDHS was the 480 Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTG). However, effective 15 June 1974, the 480 RTG was deactivated and replaced by the 9th Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS). IDHS support continued for the 9th TIS, although at a reduced manpower level. The IBM 360/40 has been retained in the 9th TIS.

## SAC IDHS

[redacted] During FY 74, the Visual Analysis Sub-system (VASS) replacement was completed. The IBM 370/158 was selected to replace the VASS IBM 360/50 and the SAC Operational Planning Staff (SACOPS) UNIVAC 1219 and IBM 360/44. The IBM 370/158 was installed on 22 December 1973. VASS was declared operational on 2 January 1974 and SACOPS became operational on 1 June 1974.[9] All necessary planning and approval documents, including the Data Automation Requirement, were reviewed and coordinated through the Air Staff by AFIS/IND. Consolidation of VASS and SACOPS support on one machine represented a dollar savings.

## USAFE IDHS

[redacted] The IBM 360/50 at Schierstein Compound, West Germany, continued to support the Intelligence Research Center (IRC), the Directorate of Targets, the 497 RTG (all located at Schierstein), and Hq USAFE Intelligence at Ramstein AB. In response to a USAFE statement of requirements, AFIS/IND expedited the design, fabrication, and installation of a van-mounted AN/GYQ-21(V) Relocatable Terminal Support System (RTSS).[10] The system was delivered to the Schierstein Compound in April 1974. Training for the operators was completed in May.

[redacted] A software contract for Storage and Retrieval

Processor (SARP) software was signed with Bunker-Ramo Corporation in April.[11] This contract is directed by AFIS/IND through the Rome Air Development Center. The software will provide the RTSS with basic application programmer file management facilities. All software is to be delivered by February 1975. The RTSS is not scheduled to be moved to Ramstein AB, but will remain at Schierstein Compound for continuing research and development work such as interfacing to AUTODIN and developing AN/GYQ-21(V) software for the EUCOM AIDES computer (to be installed at Ramstein AB in FY 75).

## IDHS TRAINING

[redacted] AFIS/IND continues to support the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC) IDHS program by providing external assistance funds for IBM contractor work. This support provided additional route search and CRT display capabilities on the IBM 360/40 computer for students. AFAITC also continued to provide IDHS Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to the field on the Formatted File System, Modular Data System, and the Machine-Independent Data Management System.

[redacted] As each AN/GYQ-21(V) computer is installed, Bunker-Ramo Corporation provides a three-week programmer/analyst and operator course. In December 1973, the DIA requested the Department of the Air Force to assume the responsibility as the Single Service Training Support Manager for AN/GYQ-21(V) systems.[12] AFIS/IND has been assigned this responsibility and will screen the other services, unified and specified commands, and separate operating agencies for their training requirements. Based on these requirements, AFIS/IND will establish an on-site MTT capability (through HQ ATC) with AFAITC. It is anticipated that the MTT instruction will be available during the fourth quarter of FY 75.

## DATA PROCESSING STATIONS

[redacted] On 29 October 1973, the DIA requested that USAF assume logistical support responsibilities for all DOD AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Stations.[13] ACS/I designated AFIS/IND the office of primary responsibility. Coordination with the Air Force Logistics Command resulted in the Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center (ALC) being assigned Single Service Logistics Manager (SSLSM) responsibilities. The SSLSM will develop an Integrated Logistics Support Plan in coordination with the services and the DIA. Logistics support for the AN/GYQ-21(V)s, including maintenance personnel, replacement spare parts, and aerospace ground equipment, will be provided through a maintenance contract negotiated and monitored by the Warner-Robins ALC. The SSLSM is committed to having a maintenance contract in force by FY 76. AFIS/IND will continue to monitor and coordinate logistical support for DPS on behalf of DOD IDHS.

## AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SECUREFAX SYSTEM (AFISS)

[redacted] The AFISS equipment is the DACOM, Inc, Model 412 Secure Digital Document Facsimile Transceiver (Securefax). It is designed to quickly transfer letter size (up to 8 1/2" x 14") documents (up to SI/SAO level) between offices using normal AUTOVON lines. AFIS/IND identified this equipment as a potential enhancement to IDHS.

[redacted] In November 1973, AFIS/IND began efforts to install Securefax devices at the Rome Air Development Center, the Air Force Foreign Technology Division, AFIS/IND in the Pentagon, and the North American Air Defense Command (one in the NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex and another in the NORAD J-2 at Ent AFB). TEMPEST testing, a security analysis, was performed during March 1974; and in May 1974, DIA approved using the Securefax device for SI/SAO data transmissions.[14]

[redacted] Planning is completed and approval is anticipated to expand the AFISS to include the new Hq MAC Intelligence Warning Center at Scott AFB, two devices for Hq USAFSS (one at Kelly AFB and one at the Security Service liaison office at Fort G. Meade), and another at Friendship Annex for AFIS/INI. These sites are scheduled to be operational early in 1975. Future plans include installation at a Securefax device at Hq SAC and three at USAFE (one at Ramstein AB, another in the Schierstein Compound, and a third in the Boerfink Complex). TAC, IPAC, ALCOM, and the NORAD Alternate Command Post (ALCOP) are also scheduled for inclusion to the AFISS.

[redacted] The DIA and the Army and Navy IDH Systems plan to install Securefax devices compatible with the AFISS. The DIA installations will include the National Military Indications Center, Arlington Hall Station, and the Cafritz, Hoffman, and Pomponio Buildings.

[redacted] AFIS/IND has accomplished the coordination and actions necessary to arrange for all the Air Force installations and has assisted the other Services and the DIA in their acquisitions. AFIS/IND is promoting the compatibility of as many DOD secure facsimile installations as possible to facilitate the exchange of a greater volume of intelligence (as well as planning and administrative) data between DOD organizations. Key factors in the success of Securefax include the speed of transmission and receipt, TEMPEST approval of the equipment, an ability to function over undedicated telephone lines, and relative low cost. AFIS/IND is closely following the progress of DACOM, Inc, in their efforts to develop a photo transmission capability which is as practical and as inexpensive as the Securefax.

## Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

[redacted] During the processing of newly acquired documents by AFIS/INDOC, the Selective Dissemination of Information sub-system tailors the distribution of documents to the needs of individual analysts based on predetermined interest profiles stored in the system. In conjunction with this capability, satellite microfilm files were established in selected AF/IN and AFIS offices by accumulating the requirements of the individual analysts remotely located from the Pentagon research facility. Additionally, the SDI sub-system was expanded to permit announcement of the availability of a given document without actually disseminating it.

## Intelligence Report Processing

[redacted] Under normal conditions, approximately 500 raw Intelligence Reports (IRs) would be received weekly from DIA from the over 2000 coded and entered by DIA into their Intelligence Report Index System (IRISA). This system requires batch processing of queries through the DIA Reference Library. Approximately 25-30 of the IRs received from DIA each week had been coded by AFIS/INDOC and entered into an on-line DIAOLS index. INDO designed a file processing procedure which extracts the records of all IRs distributed by DIA to any AF/IN-AFIS element and places their records into an on-line DIAOLS file.

This relieves INDO of reindexing IRs and permits timely access by an intelligence analyst to over 60,000 IRs.

Biographic Support

[redacted] AFIS/INDOC provided 303 biographic sketches during this period to the Foreign Liaison Office, the Office of the Chief of Staff, and various offices of the Secretary of the Air Force. These sketches are normally on key personnel of foreign countries to be visited by high-ranking Air Force personnel, or key foreign personnel scheduled to visit the United States.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## MISCELLANEOUS DATA REFERENCE STATISTICS

[redacted] During this period, 2100 queries were submitted to DIAOLS/COINS/CIRCOL; 3200 special 4 x 6 microfiche were produced in support of Project HOMECOMING; authorized users of Air Force files on DIAOLS have grown to 172; 808 one-time requests for documents were received, verified, and the document(s) disseminated; 1656 changes to dissemination requirements for individuals/organizations were required; physical distribution was made on 260 additional requests; 518 walk-in requests were handled; 1263 documents were loaned; 343 Polaroid photos were taken of documents; 333,127 microfiche frames were shot on the planetary camera; 5295 aperture card masters were created; 7613 aperture card duplicates were produced; 8596 microfiche masters were created and 10,949 microfiche duplicates produced; 41,126 frames were photographed with the rotary camera; and 29,526 cards added/deleted to/from the Mosler storage and retrieval system.

## DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS TO CONTRACTORS

[redacted] AFIS/INDOC was involved in several meetings and coordinated on numerous papers in an attempt to resolve the problems associated with dissemination of intelligence documents and information to contractors (specifically RAND). Since a panel whose function it was to validate and approve dissemination of such documents was dissolved, no authorized method of validating a contractor's request for documents (except one-time requests) has existed.

## SPECIAL CATEGORY MESSAGE PROCESSING SYSTEM

[redacted] An automated system was established and implemented to provide centralized control, processing, and dissemination of compartmented intelligence message traffic within the elements serviced by the Air Force Special Security Office (AFIS/INSD).

## RESERVE MANAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION SYSTEM (RMAMS)

[redacted] Development and implementation of this capability to support management of Air Force Reservists in intelligence specialties continued. New elements were added to the file and new and improved reports provided to the OPR (AFIS/RE). Additionally, analyses were conducted to determine the feasibility of transferring elements of the file to an on-line system. As a result, the decision was made to install the RMAMS on an unclassified time-sharing computer system at the Air Force Data Services Center (AFDSC), and the design phase of the project was initiated. Necessary file space was obtained from the AFDSC on the time-sharing system, and actions initiated to obtain two Hazeltine Model 2000 cathode ray tube (CRT) terminal devices (with printers) for the project. One of the terminals will be located within AFIS/INDO for developmental work and the second installed at the user location (AFIS/RE) at Fort Belvoir. The time-sharing system will be accessed via acoustic couplers and standard telephone lines.

## HOMECOMING DATA BASE

[redacted] Updating of the Homecoming file continued during the period with data obtained from Southeast Asia (SEA) prisoner of war (POW) returnees. The nearly 3000 audio tapes containing the debriefings of POWs were transcribed verbatim by the 6906th Security Squadron of Air Force Security Service and the transcripts indexed using approximately 40 predetermined index terms. Abstracts were prepared for each transcription, and all the data reduced to microfiche by AFIS/INDO personnel. Arrangements were made with the NISC for that agency to produce, on a reimbursable basis, the required number of microfiche copies at their production facility for later study and research.[15] The computerized index to the microfiche and the hard copy transcripts were delivered to the 7602nd AINTELG OPR for POW matters.

## SENTINEL SCORE

[redacted] Modifications were made to the programs that update the SENTINEL SCORE file with data from the USAF Military Personnel Center (MPC). These modifications became necessary due to an MPC changeover to a new computer system.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

MODULAR DATA SYSTEMS (MODS)

[redacted] The Disk Operating System (DOS) version of MODS was converted to operate under the IBM Operating System (OS) by Hq PACAF and provided to this organization for use on the Air Force Data Services Center IBM 360/75 computer system. The new version of MODS was successfully installed by this office, and all data systems previously using DOS/MODS were converted for use with the new OS/MODS.

EXTENSION OF DIAOLS TO LYNN BUILDING

[redacted] A model 37 teletype terminal was installed and made operational in the SI vault area of AF/INAP in the Lynn Building for joint use by AF/INAP and AFIS/IND personnel. It permits interactive manipulation of intelligence files housed on the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) On-Line

System (DIAOLS) and batch access to the Community On-Line Intelligence Network System (COINS). In conjunction with the Lynn Building installation, COMSEC equipment supporting the operational intelligence (AFIS/INOB) function was relocated from an adjacent area into AFIS/INOB space to insure accessibility of DIAOLS files during weekend operations and after normal duty hours. Additional T-16 multiplexer equipment was procured and installed to achieve this goal in a short period of time.

## AIR FORCE DATA SERVICES CENTER UTILIZATION

[redacted] AFIS/INDO continued and significantly increased the utilization of Air Force Data Services Center computing capabilities during this period. Arrangements were made to utilize the IBM 360/75 computer for processing compartmented intelligence data previously processable only at the DIA. Approximately two hours per week have been made available for our use for such processing in a dedicated mode. Use of the system for processing of collateral data in a shared (multi-programming) mode continued. Approval was obtained from the Air Force Data Services Center in October 1973 for use of the AFDSC unclassified time-sharing system on a dial-up basis.[16] Subsequent approval was obtained in March 1974 for use of two cathode ray tube (CRT) terminals with the system.[17]

## UPGRADE OF DIAOLS REMOTE BATCH TERMINAL (RBT)

[redacted] The Defense Intelligence Agency approved the upgrade of the AF/IN-AFIS DIAOLS G115 remote batch terminal (RBT) to an AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Station, manufactured by the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) and marketed commercially as the PDP 11/45 computer.[18] Following DIA approval, a Data Automation Requirement was submitted to the Air Force Director of Data Automation (AF/ACD) and acquisition of a system approved by that office.[19] Procurement action was initiated through the Rome Air Development Center and installation expected in July 1974. Required facility work to accommodate the system was completed by 30 June.

## AUTODIN INTERFACE PLANS

[redacted] Following successful interfacing of a van-mounted mini-computer to the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), using a Western Union Programmable Terminal controller (PTC), tentative plans were made to attempt a similar interface to the AN/GYQ-21(V) DPS scheduled for installation in July 1974. This action would be consistent with a forthcoming AUTODIN query/response capability scheduled to be implemented by DCA. Because of the fact that the system would handle compartmented intelligence traffic, it would be interfaced to the Defense Special Security Communications System which utilizes worldwide AUTODIN network for transmitting message traffic.

## DIAOLS SUPPORT FOR CAFRITZ BUILDING

[redacted] A requirement was identified by the Target Intelligence Division (AFIS/INT) for DIAOLS terminal support in the Cafritz Building.[20] AFIS/IND instituted action to secure DIA and Air Force approval for this project, and installation of a KSR-37 teletype terminal is expected in early 1975.

## FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS INDEX SYSTEM (FPIS)

[redacted] The Soviet Strategic Affairs Section maintains a collection of Soviet books, magazines, newspapers, journals, and graphic materials related to Soviet military thought and doctrine. The material, primarily unclassified and written in Russian for the consumption of the Soviet Military, is representative of the types of material available through open sources. A computer-based information retrieval system called the Foreign Publications Index System (FPIS) was developed in support of that organization to store indexing information on authors of publications cited within the system. FPIS provides for the classification of materials into Intelligence Interest groupings and permits either shallow or in-depth content indexing by the user. The computer software generates a variety of research reports from the data base.[21]

## RESOURCE CONTROL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

[redacted] Implementation of the resource control system was initiated, but later terminated pending DIA development of their Intelligence Management Information System (IMIS).

## COMMUNICATING MEMORY ASSISTED TYPEWRITERS

[redacted] Plans were made to lease two Wang 1200 memory-assisted typewriters to test their communicating capabilities and determine the feasibility of using such equipment to transmit finished unclassified correspondence between widely separated elements of AFIS. One of the machines is scheduled for installation on the third floor of the Lynn Building, where it will be accessible by all AF/IN-AFIS elements in that building, and the other in AFIS/DA in the Pentagon. Installation during August 1974 is expected.

## REFERRAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

[redacted] Development was initiated on an automated inventory of information resources capable of aiding others in the intelligence community. These information resources consist of activities and individuals having specialized knowledge and capabilities applicable to intelligence activities. The information resources data base will generate a Referral Service Directory, which provides users with a reference tool in the form of data pertaining to both individual authorities and activities.

## UNCLASSIFIED FACSIMILE EQUIPMENT

[redacted] Facsimile transmission/receiving devices were leased and installed in the Lynn Building (AFIS/IND), Cafritz Building (AFIS/INT), Fort Belvoir (AFIS/RE), and the Pentagon (AFIS/DP) to permit transmission of unclassified facsimile using standard telephone lines. Equipment was installed to permit rapid movement of paperwork between widely separated elements of AF/IN and AFIS.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

RDT&E Program

[redacted] No funding was provided for the IDHS RDT&E program in FY 74.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Maintenance Program

[redacted] AFIS/IND management of File Search systems has been directed toward standardizing and centralizing all system support actions. At the direction of AFIS/IND, acting as an Executive Agent, the Warner-Robins Air Logistic Center (ALC) processes support contracts for maintenance of a large variety of equipment at Army, Navy, and Air Force intelligence sites and funds all support requirements other than on-site maintenance.[22] Under the administrative management of AFIS/IND, the contract for this equipment has reduced costs, shortened procurement time, and assured a continuity of effort essential to field operations.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr [redacted], AF/IN, 1 April 74, Reorganization of AF/IN and AFIS.

2. Ltr [redacted], AF/INY, 1 April 74, Delegation of Functional Responsibility.

3. Ltr [redacted], AF/PRCX, 19 February 74, CEIP Implementation Directive (CID).

4. Ltr [redacted], DIA U-58, 223/DS-5D, 14 December 73, CONAD IDHS WWMCCS System Change Proposal (SCP) (IDHS-002).

5. Ltr [redacted], AF/ACDC, 19 March 73, DAR-AFSC-N73-82.

6. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/IND, 20 May 74, Data Automation Requirement.

7. Ltr [redacted], FTD (AFSC)/ENM, 23 January 74, Justification for UNIVAC 1110 at FTD.

8. Contract [redacted], Number F 30602-74-C-0031, 28 September 73, issued by RADC to International Business Machines Corporation.

9. Ltr [redacted], SAC/AD, 20 December 73, Data Project Plan SAC N72-04, IBM 370/158.

10. Ltr [redacted], USAFE AD/IN, 27 November 72, Informal Statement of ADP Requirements and Request for Assistance.

11. Contract [redacted], Number F 30602-74-C-0230, 1 May 74, issued by Rome Air Development Center to Bunker-Ramo Corporation.

12. Ltr [redacted], DIA U-58, 303/DS-5D, 26 December 73, Single Service Training Support for Data Processing Stations (DPC), AN/GYQ-21(V).

13. Ltr [redacted], DIA U-42, 884/DS-5, 29 October 73, Single Service Logistics Support for Data Processing Stations (DPS), AN/GYQ-21(V).

[redacted]

15. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/IND, 24 June 74, Micrographics Production Support.

Deleted par 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

16. Ltr [redacted], AFDSC/GMJ, 2 October 73, Access to Unclassified Time-Sharing System.

17. Ltr [redacted], AFDSC/XMX, 27 March 74, Terminal Devices for use with Unclassified Time-Sharing Systems.

18. Ltr [redacted], DIA U-59, 531/DS-5D, 4 March 74, Upgrade of the AF/IN Defense Intelligence Agency (DIAOLS) Terminal (GE115).

19. Ltr, [redacted], AF/ACDC, 20 May 74, Approval of Data Automational Requirement AFIS-N74-1.

20. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/INTA, 15 March 74, Justification for DIAOLS Terminal.

21. Ltr [redacted], AFIS/INAKB, 1 October 73, Request for Computer Support.

22. Contract [redacted], Number F 09603-73-D-3589, 1 November 72, issued by WRAMA to AIL Information Systems.

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter V - Intelligence Reserve Forces

[redacted] This chapter provides an account of AFIS initiatives and programs designed to elevate the status and capabilities of intelligence reserve forces, particularly Individual Mobilization Augmentees. A good account is provided of the underlying concepts and specific methodologies of this important program.

# CHAPTER V

## INTELLIGENCE RESERVE FORCES

> [redacted] In order to provide for the development and management of the geographically diverse Air Force Intelligence Service Reserve resources (personnel are located throughout the CONUS, and in Alaska, Hawaii and Europe) and to insure Reservists are available for proficiency upgrade support projects at active force installations, the Air Force Intelligence Service Reserve Program provides for the existence of Detached Training Sites, commonly referred to as Detachments (DETS). These detachments have been informally defined by the Directorate of Intelligence Reserve Forces (AFIS/RE) as: " Authorized administrative entities, without unit status, established throughout the CONUS and overseas to train and utilize mobilization augmentees assigned or attached to AFIS." It is to be assumed that the succeeding text will be read with an appreciation that the AFIS/RE Detachments are not detachments formally established under the provisions of AFM 26-2, Organizational Policy and Guidance. Through these detachments, AFIS/RE provides the local management and control of mobilization augmentees necessary to achieve program objectives.

[redacted] The expanded utilization of reserve forces in intelligence, as envisioned by Major General George Keegan, put great pressure on the existing administrative command structure. The decision was made by General Keegan, ACS/I, to enhance reserve affairs management by elevating 7602d AINTELG/INFPC to a directorate level within AFIS. The Directorate, Intelligence Reserve Forces, Headquarters Air Force Intelligence Service was activated on 18 January 1974. Colonel Ronald H. Markarian was assigned as the first Director, with the responsibility of managing the AFIS Intelligence Reserve Program. Responsibilities include the administration, training, and utilization of the AFIS intelligence Mobilization Augmentee (MA) resource.[1]

[redacted] On 30 June 1974, the Directorate was responsible for the control and management of 679 Mobilization Augmentees (MAs). The number is projected to go over 1,000 during the next year. These reservists support HQ USAF, the MAJCOMs, Separate Operating Agencies, and DIA. These MAs have expertise in human source intelligence, foreign language document exploitation, threat assessment and analysis, aerospace intelligence, photo interpretation and targeting, area analysis, and scientific and technical intelligence.

[redacted] The initial guidance for the intelligence MA program was under the AFIR Plan.[2] With the establishment of AFIS/RE, the AF/IN-AFIS staffs agreed to an amended plan to preclude time consuming Air Staff coordination. AF/IN Reserve Forces advisor, Maj Gould, and Mobilization Augmentee to the Deputy ACS/I, Colonel Longanecker, through concentrated effort, produced the AFIR Programmed Action Directive (PAD) 74-1 for ACS/I signature. The PAD 74-1 was approved by the ACS/I on 24 January 1974.

[redacted] PAD 74-1 lists actions and their expected completion dates required to meet the stated objective--the improvement and expansion of the Air Force Intelligence Reserve. It shows the relationship of reserve support of active duty missions in peacetime as an integral part of maintaining proficiency and mobilization readiness.

[redacted] The PAD specifies three major program objectives:

1. Skills that a commander needs to conduct successful combat operations will be developed on a priority basis. Imagery interpretation targeting, interdiction analysis, bomb damage assessment, weaponeering, area studies, and human resources collection are some of the skills given highest priority under this PAD.

2. Reservists exceptionally qualified in the needed skills will be recruited to support and staff departmental intelligence functions.

3. Professional capability will be developed to address Air Force intelligence requirements at the highest analytical, policy, and operational levels, and including those of a scientific and technical nature.

[redacted] The PAD's objective are oriented, primarily toward the mobilization augmentee program. However, the PAD also includes measures to strengthen the intelligence function of Air Force reserves and Air Guard flying units, including measures to improve the proficiency training and operational readiness of unit intelligence personnel.

[redacted] An objective PAD 74-1 is the improvement of intelligence reserve operations with MAJCOMs, DIA, and other joint commands and agencies. The first phase of this objective is to inform the potential clients of the intelligence reserve program by way of briefings. Phase one has been completed. All MAJCOMs and DIA were briefed by mid-March 1974.

[redacted] PAD 74-1 briefings were also included in the staff assistance visits of AFIS/RE to AFIS Reserve Detachments 4 and 15 on 22-24 February 1974; Detachment 14, 8-10 March 1974; Detachments 12, 15 and 16, April 1974; Detachment 1, 27 April 1974, and Detachment 3, 4-5 May 1974.

[redacted] To support the PAD, to determine the overall validity of the AFIS/RE mission and objectives, and to validate manpower requirements, Colonel Markarian requested a manpower survey for the Directorate (AFIS/RE). The survey began on 1 April 1974 by AFIS/MO. The general areas examined by the management survey were: the mission and objective; organization; work methods and procedures; workloads; staffing; and facilities and equipment.

[redacted] The AFIS/MO Management Survey (FC 1013, final report) determined AFIS/RE required a strength of 31 personnel to perform the functions assigned at the time of the survey. This would raise as the number of MAs in the AFIR program increased. However, due to manpower limitations throughout the AFIS, only twenty-five (25) active duty personnel were authorized to currently man the Directorate. Additionally, five (5) reservists on extended tours also support the Directorate, bringing the total strength to 30 personnel.

[redacted] The organizational structure of the Directorate consists of three line divisions and staff support in administration and executive services. The three divisions are Operations and Training, Personnel Management, and Programs Management.

[redacted] In support of Tactical Air Command active force requirements, two officers, Lt Colonel Holmes, AFIS/INT, and Major Bowers, AF/INYD, were designated to assist AFIS/RE in the development of targeting and imagery functions on a part-time basis.

[redacted] A conference was held at Langley AFB, 29-30 August 1973. The conference addressed the utilization of AFIS reserves in targeting and imagery functions in support of the 480th Reconnaissance Technical Group and TAC/IN. All participants agreed that the AFIS reserve targeting and imagery elements at Langley AFB should be combined into a joint effort and that it was essential for the personnel assigned to have an SAO clearance.

[redacted] While the clearance issue was pending, TAC/IN was prepared to utilize reserve targeteers to augment TAC's target installation analysis capability.

[redacted] The participants at the conference were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt Colonel Hensley | AFIS/RE |
| Lt Colonel Holmes | AFIS/INT |
| Colonel Pasti | AFIS Res Det 12 (Langley), Cmdr |
| Major Gould | AFIS/INYM |
| Major Conway | AFIS/DIC Imagery Cell Det 12 |
| Representatives Of: | |
| TAC/IN | Colonel Dodgen, Colonel Garvey |
| 480 RTG | Major Jacobsen, Mr. Mills |

[redacted] To initiate a reserve targeting cell, TAC/IN requested AFIS reserve photo interpreters and target officers be selected to attend an orientation session at Langley AFB. Four photo interpreters and one target officer attended a TAC Directorate of Targets Orientation, 21-23 January 1974.

[redacted] It was later determined to eliminate the targeting functions and to proceed with the imagery support only.

Reserve support to the 480 RTG began on 26 November 1973 with the assignment of Captain Mansfield of AFIS Reserve Detachment 3, Castle AFB, CA. Being a qualified imagery interpreter, Captain Mansfield researched aerial and ground imagery for the production of imagery interpretation keys. He expanded this task to include the detection and identification of certain weapons systems in use, and the subsequent cataloging of the imagery of the systems for use with a computer file. The ideal of the computer file and other procedures which Captain Mansfield developed will continue to be used by the 480 RTG Imagery Interpretation Keys Branch.

[redacted] It was apparent that the most effective utilization of Intelligence Reservists could be realized only through the employment of key reservists in positions requiring special access clearances. In many cases, meaningful support to the active force was contingent upon the capability of reservists to work with Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities Office (SAO) materials during two week active duty tours. Many highly qualified individuals had used such materials while on active duty and would certainly be expected to use them if recalled to active duty during crisis situations. As reservists, they were denied access to information and intelligence materials that would permit them to be fully productive manpower resources within the total force concept.

[redacted] In March 1974, the Air Force was informed by the SECDEF that it had been granted twenty-four SAO billets for use by Air Force intelligence in a test program designed to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of using reservists in highly sensitive positions. The test program was instituted in March at the 9th Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS) at Langley AFB, VA. The twenty-four individuals involved were photo interpreters who were scheduled for two-week active duty tours between March and August 1974. Reserve support to 9 TIS has been continuous from that time. The reservists compiled Automated Tactical Target Graphics and updated information on targets. There are already indicators of the project's unqualified success, and an effective conclusion is expected in August 1974. The experiment has already demonstrated that reservists can make substantial contributions to the production of SAO materials and proved that reservists can successfully be integrated into SAO production environments through existing personnel and physical security procedures.

[redacted] AFIS/RE's support of DIA is a continuous objective of PAD 74-1. Efforts to build-up Detachment 19 for in-place support had high priority. The manning of vacant MA spaces in support of DIA is progressing toward completion.

[redacted] Two projects, tasked by DIA to AFIS/RE detachments, serve to illustrate the degree of support rendered by AFIS/RE detachments. They are the missile threat analysis on Japan and India, and the assessment on current capabilities, weaknesses, organizational command structure, strength and deployment of air and naval forces of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. The following AFIS Reserve Detachments have been selected to accomplish these projects:

Reserve Detachment 2, Selfridge ANG Base, MI - Chile & Columbia

Reserve Detachment 5, McChord AFB, WA - Argentina & Brazil

Reserve Detachment 8, Great Lakes Naval Training Center, IL - Mexico & Panama

Reserve Detachment 9, Hickam AFB, HI - Peru & Venezuela

Reserve Detachment 11, Ft Belvoir, VA - Missile Threat Analysis, Japan & India

[redacted] Reserve support to MAC was initiated when three AFIS reserve officers performed special tours of duty at Scott AFB, IL. They responded to an urgent request for support by the Director of Intelligence (IN), Headquarters, MAC. The reserve officers were assigned to the current intelligence section, MAC/IN, and successfully supported MAC's role in providing an emergency airlift capability during the Middle-East crisis.

[redacted] Since that initial assignment, seven more annual tours have been pulled at Scott AFB, one at Hickam AFB, and one at

Travis AFB. It is anticipated that there will be more requests by MAC for intelligence support by reservists in the near future.

[redacted] The expansion of Scientific and Technical (S&T) intelligence within the AFIS reserve program to support the active force has commenced.

[redacted] Recruiting officers have been ambitiously looking for candidates with scientific and engineering backgrounds. These recruits could have achieved their capabilities by way of military education and/or duty, or civilian education and/or occupation. Many of these new reserve officers will not have intelligence experience and will need training to qualify them to apply their S&T expertise within the intelligence community.

[redacted] AFIS/RE developed proposed objectives for a two-week reserve S&T intelligence course. This course will enable 26xx, 27xx, and 28xx reservists to support active force operational requirements. An S&T officer from AF/INAK assisted AFIS/RE on this project. The S&T intelligence course, developed by ATC, will be conducted at the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC), Lowry AFB, during FY 1975. Thirty school tour quotas for the required training have been requested for FY 1975 through HQ COMD/DPB, ARPC, and AFIS/RE.

[redacted] S&T requirements have been given additional impetus by the activation of AFIS Reserve Detachment 14, Carswell AFB, TX, and AFIS Reserve Detachment 15, Westover AFB, MA, both of which will be S&T oriented detachments. The new detachments will draw on the scientific and technical talent in the Dallas-Fort Worth and Boston areas.

[redacted] Foreign Technology Division (FTD), AFSC, received support from two AFIS reservists who served active duty tours with FTD during this period. Both performed tours in response to S&T requirements levied by FTD. As a direct result of one of the tours, FTD has tasked Reserve Detachment 7, MacDill AFB, to provide continuing support to FTD through a combination of active duty tours and weekend training. Detachment 7 is the first AFIS detachment to be tasked to provide such support.

[redacted] Four additional AFIS reservists have been tentatively identified to respond to FTD requirements for support. If plans to use these reservists are implemented, three additional reserve detachments could be tasked to support FTD on a continuing basis.

[redacted] Reserve detachment support of AFRES and Air Guard flying units was initiated when AFIS reserve detachments collocated with Air Force reserve flying units established contact with the flying unit commanders. AFRES flying units were offered intelligence support geared to strengthening their units' intelligence functions. Flying unit commanders have been briefed by Major Gould, AF/INYX, and MSgt Fletcher, AFIS/RE, on AFIS reserve detachment capabilities. Two Air Force flying units are now receiving intelligence support by AFIS/RE reservists and arrangements are near completion with a third unit.

[redacted] Three new detachments were established during FY 74: Detachment 15, Westover AFB, MA; Detachment 16, Eglin AFB, FL; and Detachment 19, Arlington Hall Station, VA. Detachment 7 was transferred from McCoy AFB to MacDill AFB due to closing of the base. Reserve detachment status and projections as of 30 June 1974 were as follows:

| Detachment | Location |
|---|---|
| 1 | McGuire AFB, NJ |
| 2 | Selfridge AFB, MI (Moving to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) |
| 3 | Castle AFB, CA |
| 4 | Lowry AFB, CO |
| 5 | McChord AFB, WA |
| 6 | Dover AFB, DE |
| 7 | MacDill AFB, FL |
| 8 | Glenview NAS, IL |
| 9 | Hickam AFB, HI |
| 10 | March AFB, CA |
| 11 | Ft Belvoir, VA (moving to Andrews AFB, MD) |
| 12 | Langley AFB, VA |
| 13 | Pentagon, Wash DC |
| 14 | Carswell AFB, TX |
| 15 | Westover AFB, MA |
| 16 | Eglin AFB, FL |
| 17 | Scott AFB, IL (projected) |
| 18 | Offutt AFB, NE (projected) |
| 19 | Arlington Hall Station, VA |
| 20 | Beale AFB, CA (projected) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 | Ft Belvoir, VA (projected) |
| 22 | Shaw AFB, SC (projected) |
| 22a | Charleston AFB, SC (projected flight) |
| 23 | Lindsey AS, Germany (projected) |
| 24 | Travis AFB, CA (projected) |
| 25 | Bergstrom AFB, TX (projected) |

[redacted] The annual AFIS Reserve Detachment Commanders' Conference was held this year 7, 8, and 9 June 1974 at the Pentagon and Fort Belvoir, VA. The purpose of the conference was to provide the latest information available to the Detachment Commanders so that, collectively, they could confront the critical issues, develop proposed solutions, and implement program changes and improvements to best support the Air Force intelligence mission.

[redacted] The NCO Conference, held at this Headquarters on 22-25 January 1974, accomplished much toward explaining the detachments' new organization plan. The NCO's instructions included administrative practices to be established at the detachment level.

[redacted] The new organization plan designated the senior administrative enlisted airmen as Chief of Administration, and the title and staff position of Administrative Officer was dropped from the detachment program. The Chief of Administration was instructed to report directly to the Executive Officer.

[redacted] AFIS's involvement in the RSO program was directed by the Office of the Chief of Staff, USAF. In a letter dated 10 September 1973, the OCS/USAF required AFIS support for the expeditious implementation of the MA Reserve Supplement Officer (RSO) program. Instructions for implementing the RSO program were laid out by AF/RE by letter on 11 December 1973. The RSO program is designed to fill shortages created as active force rated officers are withdrawn from their non-flying jobs during national emergency. As currently conceived, AFIS has the responsibility for the management, proficiency training, and active duty tour utilizations of Category B reserve officers in the grades of Lt Colonel and below. There are 104 RSOs allocated to the AFIS/RE intelligence program. These officers are assigned to the 9020 Air Reserve Squadron (ARPC) and attached to AFIS reserve detachments for proficiency training. This new program undertakes a new USAFR mission in support of the total force concept and is expected to enhance the utilization of mobilization augmentees.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

ted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] The Operation Homecoming research effort was institutionalized on 15 November 1973 by the Office of the Chief of Staff, USAF. Briefing of the MAJCOMs on the Southeast Asia captivity experience has been accomplished and production of "captivity" films is nearing completion. Essentially, what remains to be done entails research, reporting, and coordination in response to requirements of the Air Force. This effort will be conducted and supported to the maximum extent possible by professionals and scholars in the AFIS reserve program.

[redacted] Recruitment action was initiated to fill the AFIS Reserve Forces Advisor position (10 USC 265) by advertisement throughout AFIS, the reserve system, and the USAF-USAFR news media. The AFIS Reserve Forces Advisor Screening Board completed the evaluation of the 19 applicants on 7 December 1973. Biographic summaries on the two (2) best qualified candidates were forwarded to the ACS/I for final selection. Lt Colonel Carl Spaeth was the choice of ACS/I and is now on board. Colonel Spaeth was assigned as Chief, Operations and Training Division, AFIS/RE.

[redacted] A cassette tape language maintenance program was initiated permitting reservists to maintain their language proficiency using personal time. Production was begun on

1,000 cassette tapes covering 9 foreign languages. All tapes are from the Department of State's language training program for Foreign Service Officers. This program will be cataloged and stored for operational use through normal U. S. mail channels.

[redacted] Initial production activities on a Career Planning Guide for intelligence reserve personnel were undertaken to meet an August 1974 distribution deadline. This booklet, the first of its kind in the history of AFIS/RE, provides memebers of the Intelligence Reserve with general guidance that can be used in planning the direction and progress of each member's professional reserve career. The Career Planning Guide includes a brief discussion of the AFIS/RE concept of training, Air Force Specialty Code charts which list the training requirements for 15 AFSCs, and intelligence career field diagram from AFM 36-23 and AFSC job descriptions for 19 AFSCs, a roster of formal school tour courses and dates for FY 75, and a listing of AFIS/RE approved correspondence courses.

[redacted] Three "hard core" intelligence courses continued in the development phase during this period. The Scientific and Technical Analyst Course is being designed to train newly recruited reservists with extensive civilian expertise in scientific and technical areas in the basic tools of intelligence as applied in their specialty. The first course is scheduled to begin 27 January 1975. The AFIS/RE Targeting Course is structured to qualify reserve students as targeteers. The course will embody an unclassified ECI section, a classified correspondence section to be completed at Training Assemblies, and two 14-day resident courses at the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center. The Advanced Photographic Interpretation Course is taken from the 12-week Defense Sensor Interpretation and Analysis Training Program (DSIATP) Course offered by Air Training Command at Offutt AFB. It was determined that the DSIATP Course would be restructured to 10 weeks and AFIS/RE reservists would attend one- and two-week sessions of the ongoing course.

[redacted] The Air Force Intelligence Reserve NEWSLETTER was revised and the format significantly improved. The NEWSLETTER increased circulation to 679 reserve personnel, MAJCOM Headquarters, and the Directors of AFIS and AF/IN agencies. the NEWSLETTER has been instrumental in improving and broadening the communications between the AFIS/RE staff, the Assistant Chief of Staff/Intelligence, and the individual reservist.

[redacted] AFIS/RE requested the Extension Course Institute to designate all AFIS/RE Detachments as Test Control Offices. This action was taken to permit detachment training officers to administer ECI End-of-Course test for all correspondence courses sponsored by ECI. This procedure will preclude reservists having to take time from their civilian jobs to travel to local Air Force Bases during the working week to complete ECI tests.

[redacted] Vu-graphs and 35mm slide briefing libraries were distributed to all detachments. During this period, three briefings, some with prepared texts, were distributed. Many vu-graph and 35mm briefings are projected for FY 75 to establish detachments as briefing centers.

# FOOTNOTES

1. AFIS Reg 23-1, dated 3 September 1974.

2. An initiative objectives document which proposed the formation of a centralized Air Force Intelligence Reserve IMA Management System.

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter VI - Attache Affairs

[redacted] This chapter recounts the activities of the Air Force's primary office for administering and controlling the USAF's Air Attache program. integral to and supportive of the Defense Intelligence Agency's Defense Attache System (DAS).

# CHAPTER VI

## ATTACHE AFFAIRS

[redacted] The Directorate of Attache Affairs (AFIS/INH) develops capabilities for Air Force participation in the Defense Attache System (DAS), monitors performance and results of that participation, and exercises general cognizance over Air Force aspects of the attache program. In addition, the Directorate serves as the office of primary responsibility and point of contact for all intelligence matters (except those otherwise coordinated with DIA) involving Air Force participation in the DAS.

### SELECTION OF ATTACHE PERSONNEL

[redacted] In the recent past, the United States Air Force (USAF) led the three services in the number of attache personnel whose tours of duty were curtailed for either personal or official reasons. Since attache assignments require one to two years of preparation, these curtailments have been extremely costly and in many cases embarrassing to the USAF. As a result, during FY 74, an extensive effort was made to improve the selection process and upgrade the quality of Air Force attache nominees. The initial effort was directed toward a more extensive screening of records to identify officers and airmen with superior records and well-rounded careers. In addition, a special effort was made to identify personnel with language fluency. Upon identification of a potential nominee, the candidate and his wife are screened by an attache selection panel (convened in Washington) to determine personal and professional motivation and adaptability to a military/political environment. The panel is chaired by the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and includes representation from non-intelligence Air Staff organizations; e.g., Plans, Operations, Personnel, Foreign Affairs, State Department invited, etc.

[redacted] During FY 74, this panel interviewed seventy-seven (77) attache designees, accepting fifty-one (51) (see Appendix 2) and rejecting twenty-six (26).

CAREER ENHANCEMENT

[redacted] The programmed change in the USAF Officer Effectiveness Reporting System during FY 75 impacted directly on USAF efforts to provide outstanding officers to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Air Attache duty. Specifically, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence evaluations, in the form of Letters of Evaluation (LOEs), are no longer permitted within the regulation. Consequently, Air Force efforts to enhance professional and promotion opportunities for this elite group of AF officers have been lost through the elimination of the LOE. However, in an attempt to continue career enhancement of Air Force officers within the DAS, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has been requested to permit the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence to assume the reviewer's function within the new OER system. This function would permit direct competition among worldwide assigned attaches, provide for direct service promotion and career monitoring, and most importantly, fortifying the career enhancement effort we have undertaken within the Air Force.

[redacted] The positive efforts expended by AFIS/INH for career enhancement of attache personnel became evident during this fiscal year when attache promotions to colonel rose to a 55% selection rate for first-time consideration, and 18% overall. This compared very favorably with line of the Air Force rates of 36% and 12%, respectively. A listing of officer and enlisted promotions is included as Appendix 2.

## REPRESENTATIONAL GIFT ITEMS

[redacted] AFIS/INH has continued the program to provide Air Attaches with uniquely Air Force representational gift items for their use on station. During this FY, the program was funded in the amount of $13,000, to be used in two six-(6)-month increments. A first buy has been initiated and 1401 items dispersed to Air Attaches worldwide. This program will be budgeted for again in FY 76. Response from attaches concerning the program has been overwhelmingly positive.

## ATTACHE AIRCRAFT

[redacted] Seventeen (17) aircraft, the military version of the Beech Aircraft Corporation King Air 200, have been selected to replace existing attache aircraft in 15 countries worldwide. The countries scheduled to receive these aircraft in the first buy are: Argentina, Chad, Khmer Republic, Laos. Greece, Republic of South Africa, Philippines, and Thailand. If subsequently funded, a second buy of aircraft will go to: Afghanistan, Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Liberia, Venezuela, and Zaire. In addition, for the first time in AF history, the contractor will be required to provide a totally integrated logistic/maintenance support program worldwide for these aircraft. Under the provisions of this contract, Beech must maintain an 80% operational ready (OR) status for a 30-hour AF flight commitment per month.

APPENDIX 1

to

CHAPTER VI

## ATTACHE SELECTION PANELS - APPROVALS - 1 JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [redacted] | England | 13 Jul |
| [redacted] | Malaysia | 10 Aug |
| [redacted] | Yugoslavia | 10 Aug |
| [redacted] | Vietnam | 10 Aug |
| [redacted] | Brazil | 17 Sep |
| [redacted] | Laos | 17 Sep |
| [redacted] | Venezuela | 17 Sep |
| [redacted] | Burma | 19 Sep |
| [redacted] | Laos | 21 Sep |
| [redacted] | Italy | 21 Sep |
| [redacted] | Khmer Rep | 21 Sep |
| [redacted] | USSR | 26 Sep |
| [redacted] | Morocco | 28 Sep |
| [redacted] | Chad | 28 Sep |
| [redacted] | USSR | 5 Oct |
| [redacted] | Finland | 20 Oct |
| [redacted] | South Africa | 2 Nov |
| [redacted] | Laos | 2 Nov |
| [redacted] | Argentina | 5 Nov |
| [redacted] | Denmark | 26 Nov |
| [redacted] | Australia | 14 Jan |
| [redacted] | Netherlands | 29 Jan |
| [redacted] | Pakistan | 29 Jan |
| [redacted] | Canada | 22 Feb |
| [redacted] | South Africa | 22 Feb |
| [redacted] | UAR | 22 Feb |
| [redacted] | Mexico | 28 Feb |
| [redacted] | Khmer Rep | 28 Feb |
| [redacted] | USSR | 28 Feb |
| [redacted] | Khmer Rep | 28 Feb |
| [redacted] | Philippines | 8 Mar |
| [redacted] | Zaire | 8 Mar |
| [redacted] | Honduras | 12 Mar |
| [redacted] | France | 12 Mar |
| [redacted] | Liberia | 12 Mar |
| [redacted] | Vietnam | 22 Mar |
| [redacted] | Bolivia | 22 Mar |
| [redacted] | Khmer Rep | 29 Mar |
| [redacted] | Ecuador | 5 Apr |
| [redacted] | Khmer Rep | 12 Apr |
| [redacted] | Indonesia | 15 May |
| [redacted] | Laos | 15 May |
| [redacted] | Finland | 17 May |

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6)

[redacted]

| | |
|---|---|
| Switzerland | 17 May |
| USSR | 17 May |
| Honduras | 31 May |
| India | 5 Jun |
| England | 7 Jun |
| Nigeria | 7 Jun |
| UAR | 11 Jun |
| Peking (Hong Kong) | 17 Jun |

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6)

OFFICER PROMOTIONS 1 JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

TO COLONEL (O-6)

[redacted]
- Peru
- Germany
- France
- Vietnam
- Khmer Rep
- Laos
- Hong Kong
- Yugoslovia

TO LT COLONEL (O-5)

[redacted]
- India
- Turkey
- Laos
- Sweden
- England

TO MAJOR (O-4)

[redacted]
- USSR
- Australia
- Thailand
- USSR
- USSR

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6)

ENLISTED PROMOTIONS 1 JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

TO CMSgt (E-9)

[redacted] - DAO England
- DAO Israel

TO SMSgt (E-8)

[redacted] - DAO Portugal
- DAO Brazil
- DAO Egypt

TO MSgt (E-7)

[redacted] - DAO Ethiopia
- DAO Czechoslovakia
- DAO Israel
- DLO Hong Kong
- DAO Pakistan
- DAO Honduras
- DLO Hong Kong
- DAO Liberia
- DAO Malagasy
- DAO Laos
- DAO Malagasy
- DAO Norway
- DAO Ethiopia
- DAO Peru

TO TSgt (E-6)

[redacted] - DAO Sweden
- DAO Turkey
- DAO Bulgaria'
- DAO Afghanistan
- DAO Thailand
- DAO Thailand

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6)

# ABSTRACT

[redacted] The 7602 Air Intelligence Group's function of selecting, recruiting, and training USAF reservists for wartime augmentation of Air Force and DoD elements was transferred to the Air Force Intelligence Service, in a continuing effort to "purify" the human source intelligence collection structure.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted] Group active duty personnel and individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) participated in three joint exercises--FLINTLOCK 73, SOLID SHIELD 74, and BRAVE CREW 74.

[redacted] This chapter was prepared by Anita H. Beasey, Programs Division, 7602 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS).

## MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

[redacted] The 7602d Air Intelligence Group was activated by the Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS) on 30 June 1972.[1] By the end of FY 74, the group had been in existence for two years but a formal mission statement had not been issued, such action being held in abeyance pending the publication of a mission regulation for its parent organization. The AFIS mission regulation was issued just before the end of FY 1974,[2] and immediate action was taken to complete the staffing and publication of the 7602d mission regulation.

[redacted] In the meantime, the 7602d continued to operate under the mission assigned to its predecessor organization, the 1127th USAF Field Activities Group.[3] The mission of that group[4] was to--

> Conduct worldwide human source intelligence (HUMINT) collection operations;
>
> Provide staff and policy support to the ACS/I on all USAF HUMINT matters; and
>
> Coordinate and provide staff and special support for the HUMINT activities of other US Air Force collection elements.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

### Command

[redacted] On 15 October 1973, Colonel Robert L. Ventres assumed command of the 7602 AINTELG, vice Colonel George J. Iles.[7]

[redacted] Colonel Ventres was commissioned on 22 July 1944. A B-24 navigator during World War II, he was shot down on 26 December 1944, evaded capture, and returned to US control on 22 March 1945. Colonel Ventres took his pilot training after World War II and flew B-29s in Korea and C-130s in Vietnam. In the course of his career, Colonel Ventres has held several assignments in the intelligence field and, prior to assuming command of the 7602d, was executive to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACS/I), HQ USAF. Colonel Ventres' military decorations include the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

### Headquarters Organization

[redacted] The major change in the group organizational structure was the loss of the reserve affairs unit (formerly the Mobilization and Training Branch, Programs Division) in the third quarter of FY 74. The

Attache Affairs Office also was transferred to AFIS in that quarter. This latter action, however, merely corrected an organizational irregularity and had no impact whatever on the group's mission or functions.[8] There were a few internal functional realignments in FY 74, some elements were renamed, and new symbols were assigned throughout the group, but, with the exception of the reserve and attache transfers to the AFIS, the basic structure of the 7602 AINTELG remained unchanged. The chart at Appendix 1 shows the organization of the group as of 30 June 1974.

## Personnel

[redacted] The 7602 AINTELG lost ~~19~~ 24 manpower spaces to the AFIS in FY 74: ~~10~~ 15 with transfer of the reserve forces function, 8 with transfer of the attache function, and 1 for the program element monitor (PEM) function.[9] These losses were offset by 14 spaces "regained" from AFIS as a result of a command-wide reorganization effective 8 April 1974. These spaces represented group authorizations which had been transferred to the AFIS and then "double hatted" to serve both the command and the group.[10] In the April 1974 reorganization, the dual responsibility for AFIS was abolished and the spaces were returned to the 7602d. Thus, the group's authorized strength at the end of FY 74 was almost identical to its strength at the beginning of the period.

| | 1 Jul 73 | 30 Jun 74 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers | 83 | 83 | 0 |
| Airmen | 104 | ~~99~~ 97 | -5 -7 |
| Civilians | ~~81~~ [illegible] | ~~81~~ 81 | [illegible] |
| | ~~268~~ 271 | ~~265~~ 261 | -5 -10 |

[redacted] Appendix 2 is a roster of key personnel as of 30 June 1974. Appendix 3 lists 7602d personnel who represented AF/IN or the USAF on Air Force, joint, and interagency boards, committees, and working groups.

## Facilities

Det 4 Deactivated

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Proposed Deactivation of Det [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

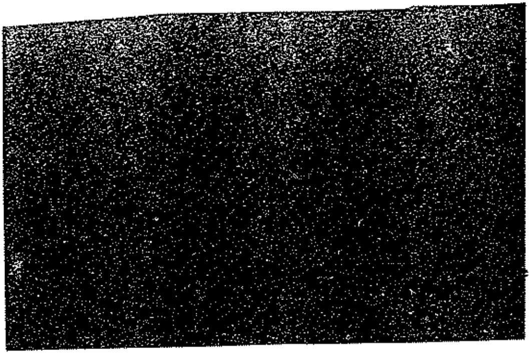
Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

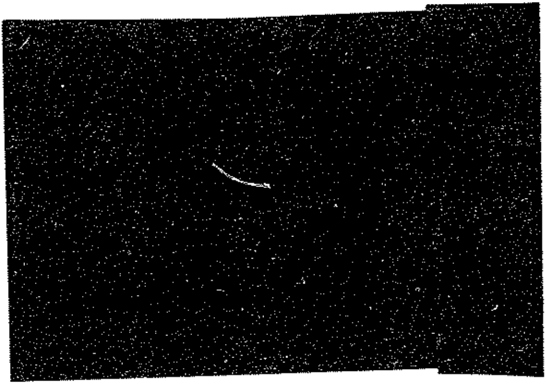
Provincial Observers Withdrawn from RVN

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)





Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] On 1 October 1973, the Air Force officially requested that DIA intercede by clarifying the operational concepts developed for the PO program in RVN.[40]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted] The Air Force terminated its participation in the Provincial Observer Program as of 30 June 1974. The two observers on station were recalled, and the five Air Force spaces were withdrawn for use elsewhere in the group.

Changes in Field Office Representation

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Year-End Status of Facilities

[redacted] In addition to the headquarters staff, support, and operating elements at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the 7602 AINTELG had the following detachments and operating locations (OLs) at the close of FY 74:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Det 1 | | Tokyo, Japan |
| Det 2 | | Seoul, Korea |
| Det 3 | | Taipei, Taiwan |
| Det 5 | | Bangkok, Thailand (with one case officer stationed in Vientiane, Laos)[50] |
| | OL-B | Saigon, Republic of Vietnam[51] |
| | OL-C | Nakhom Phanom (NKP) Royal Air Force Base |
| | OL-D | Ubon, Thailand |
| Det 10 | | Frankfurt, Germany |
| | OL-A | Praunheim, Germany[52] |
| | OL-B | Tehran, Iran |
| Det 20 | | Alexandria, Virginia |

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Management by Objectives

[redacted] Shortly after assuming command of the 7602 AINTELG, Colonel Ventres solicited views on the establishment of focal points or program managers "who would have the full story on our collection capabilities and the results of certain collection efforts and actions being accomplished on a global basis." The ultimate goal would be the development of an imaginative, farsighted, planning capability with the ability to anticipate and rapidly react to changing requirements. In Colonel Ventres' opinion, such a capability was needed because of deficiencies in the historical evaluation process, which merely recorded "where we have been" rather than "where we should be going."[53]

[redacted] Responding to Colonel Ventres' request, Colonel Walter P. Senio (Chief, Programs Division) recommended the establishment of a Management Review Panel (MRP) whose primary tasks would be to examine mission objectives and to recommend to the commander the organization needed to achieve those objectives.[54]

[redacted] The MRP was established in December 1973[55] and, as one of its first actions, proposed to Colonel Ventres a Management by Objectives (MBO) program which would dovetail with and complement the CIA's National Intelligence Officer (NIO) program.

[redacted] The first step in the MBO program was to identify those top priority intelligence targets (or "objectives") which were susceptible to human source collection methods and against which the 7602d had a collection capability or potential. Review of the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan, the Defense Intelligence Requirements Manual, Key Intelligence Questions, National Intelligence Gaps, and other requirements documents resulted in the establishment of thirteen collection objectives.

[redacted] The second step was to select objectives coordinators (OCs), each of whom would become the expert for all activities associated with his assigned objective. The OCs would not be constrained by the group's functional organization and would report their progress to the commander, either directly or through the MRP.

[redacted]

[redacted] At the end of the test period (30 September 1974), the MRP will assess the MBO program in terms of achievement and lessons learned. The program will be institutionalized and expanded if the test is successful and the assessment favorable.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Appendix 4 lists and defines the project numbers in each of the three categories.

# COLLECTION OPERATIONS

## The Collection Environment

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Middle East War

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) had been responsible for supervising ceasefire violations along Israeli-Arab borders since 1948. When a ceasefire was announced on 22 October 1973, President Sadat of Egypt asked both the Soviet Union and the United States to supervise the ceasefire. Believing that the "big powers" should remain aloof from the conflict, the United States was, at first, unwilling to participate but acceded to the request after the USSR, acting unilaterally, sent 75 military officers as observers. The United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations then reached agreement that the number of US and Soviet observers should not exceed 36--the size of the largest (Swedish) UNTSO contingent.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] There were some forty or fifty observers assigned to the KCC. Nine were from the United States, and the remainder were from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden. The KCC maintained two patrols facing the Egyptian Second Army, two facing the Egyptian Third Army, and three in the west bank "pocket" held by the Israeli Defense Force (IDF). Each patrol consisted of two UN military observers of different nationalities, and three IDF personnel--a liaison officer, a radio operator, and a driver. Each patrol assignment was for five days' duration.

[redacted] The observers were required to report all shooting incidents (whether seen or heard), all overflights, and all troop movements, and to make general situation reports. Where Egyptian positions could be seen, efforts were made to confirm that they were not being moved forward and that the Egyptians were not otherwise violating the ceasefire agreement. In some instances, the IDF permitted the UN observers only limited access to the front lines. An ostensible reason for this restriction was the safety of the observers who, to move along the lines, had to travel on dirt roads and tracks subject to mining by enemy infiltrators. Before reaching the front, some patrols were delayed for "clearance" by local IDF commanders. Many observers reported these impediments to the United Nations.

[redacted] Under the terms of a disengagement agreement negotiated in mid-January, the IDF had to pull back to a point approximately 20 kilometers east of the Suez Canal. As the IDF withdrew, UNTSO patrols also were removed; by the second week in February, only two remained active. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) then moved in to occupy a 110-mile-long buffer zone between the Israeli and Egyptian forces. The UNEF, an armed force, was charged with actual enforcement of the ceasefire.

## Collection Project Activities

[redacted] Collection operations project numbers, with names and brief descriptions, are listed in Appendix 5. Reporting statistics and evaluation profiles will be found in Appendix 6. And Appendix 7 lists those reports which were of sufficient significance or interest to warrant special briefings to the Air Force Chief of Staff and other ranking Air Force and DoD personnel.

USAF and DoD Legal Travelers

[redacted]

Air Force Office of Scientific Research

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Office of the Air Force Surgeon General

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Foreign Military Personnel

### Distinguished Visitors

[redacted] In July 1973, Lt General Yao Chao-Yuan, the Deputy Chief of General Staff/Intelligence, Ministry of National Defense, Republic of China, visited the United States as the guest of General Keegan (project 5907-07, THICKET). En route to the United States, he also visited Hawaii as the guest of General Tighe. The Operations Services Branch (INOA) prepared the itinerary and agenda for the visit, in coordination with General Keegan's staff and the Foreign Liaison Division, Office of the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (AF/CVAF). INOA also arranged for a luncheon and a dinner hosted by General Keegan in honor of General Yao. Lt Colonel Kim W. Ching, Chief of Production and Evaluation Division (INP), served as General Yao's escort officer in the CONUS. In addition to discussions with General Keegan and a visit to the 7602d, General Yao also met with the Director, DIA; the Commander, NAVINTCOM; the ACSI, Department of the Army; the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Intelligence; and the Deputy Undersecretary of the Air Force for International Affairs.

[redacted] General Keegan invited Maj General Takayuki Sakazaki, Chief of Intelligence, Japan Air Self Defense Force, to visit the United States in November 1973. INOA again participated in planning the itinerary and social arrangements for the visit, and Capt Peter B. Klein (INOA) served as General Sakazaki's escort officer. General Sakazaki's agenda, in addition to discussions with General Keegan and a visit to the 7602d, included visits with the Director, DIA; the Commander, OSI; the Commanding General, 2nd Marine Corps Aircraft Wing; the Commander, Foreign Technology Division, Air Force Systems Command; and the Director of Intelligence, Strategic Air Command.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] One continuing problem was the requirement that the Services prepare the inputs for the DIA automated files. Preparation of the inputs is a two-phase operation. In the spring of 1973, DIA provided some relief by agreeing to take over the second phase, the preparation of keypunch cards.[61] However, the most time-consuming task--

the preparation of creation sheets--was left to the Services. A sizable backlog developed in the 7602d when the group was unable to devote sufficient manpower to the project to keep up with the volume of material received. This was overcome with the assistance of Reserve Det 4 at Lowry AFB, Colorado. During their regular monthly meeting in August 1973, detachment personnel completed some 500 creation sheets, virtually eliminating the backlog.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Military Sales [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] There were no SHIELD operations in FY 74.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

**Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)**

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

US Servicemen Missing in Action in Southeast Asia

[redacted] When Operation HOMECOMING was completed on 1 April 1973 and all known US prisoners of war (PWs) in Southeast Asia had been repatriated, some 1300 US servicemen were still listed as missing in action (MIA).[75] On the basis of information obtained from returnee debriefings, the status of many of those listed as missing was changed to "killed in action" (KIA), and by 1 July 1973 the Air Force MIA list had been reduced to 663.[76]

[redacted]

[redacted]

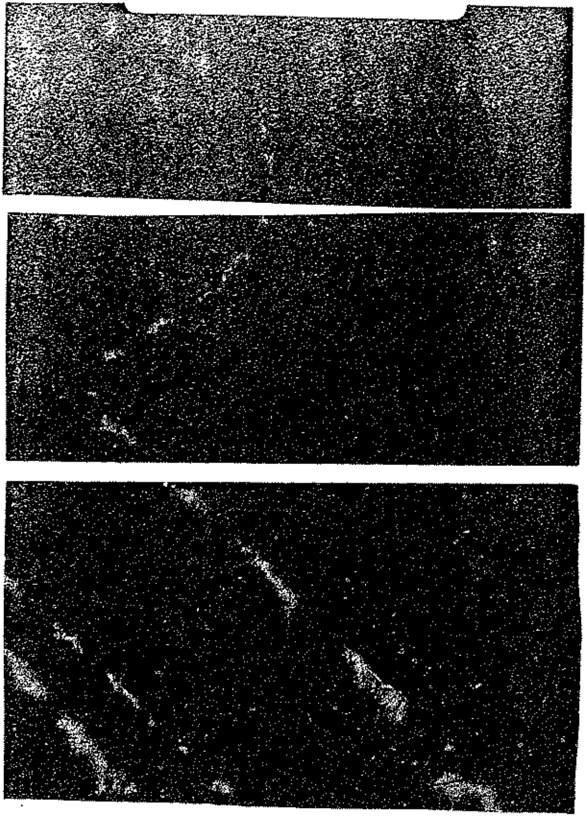
Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

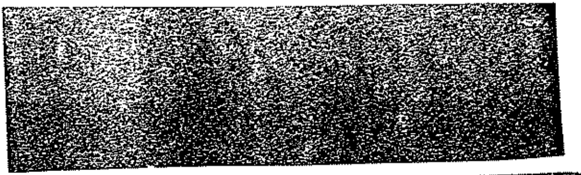
[redacted]

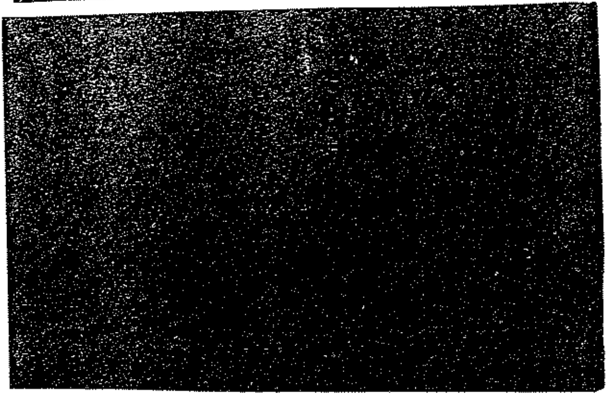
[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

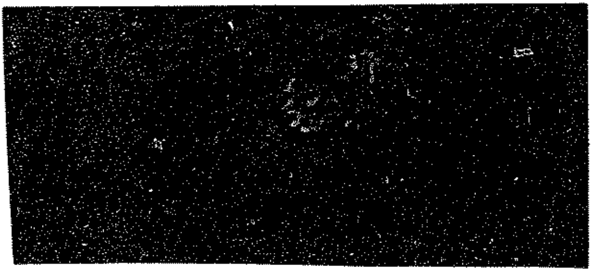


Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)





Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)



[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Automated Data Processing

### Southeast Asia Casualty Resolution Data

[redacted] The Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) at Nakhon Phanom Royal Air Force Base, Thailand, was charged with the task of locating and recovering the remains of US servicemen killed in action in Southeast Asia but not accounted for. On 27 July 1973, the JCRC asked the 7602d for assistance in establishing procedures and formats so that the JCRC could use the information in the 7602d HOMECOMING debriefing data base. Captain Andrew G. Porth, INXE, accompanied by representatives of the AFIS Intelligence Data Management Division (AFIS/IND) and INCO, Inc., a civilian firm under contract for ADP support of Operation HOMECOMING, visited the JCRC from 28 August to 1 September 1973. A review of JCRC information requirements revealed that the debriefing information would be of no assistance but that the 7602d's data base of pre-capture information would be useful if translated into computer language compatible with the JCRC's data handling system. INCO prepared the translation and,

[redacted]

[redacted] For a detailed discussion of automated data processing of HOMECOMING debriefing information, see the section on "Analysis of Southeast Asia Captivity Experiences."

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Another problem was that, although the 7602d received microfilm cartridges of the 500th inputs to the OPDTA, it no longer received indexes to the contents of the cartridges. When the OPDTA was first established, the 500th had no capability for microfilming its inputs. This service was performed by PACAF, which reduced the 500th's inputs to microfilm and forwarded the microfilms to the 7602d, along with computerized indexes. The 500th now has a microfilm capability, but that capability does not include the preparation of computerized indexes. Mr. Muramatsu agreed to provide hard-copy indexes until hardwares can be made compatible.

Air Intelligence Research System

[redacted] In December 1973, the Planning Research Section (INXA-2) began to receive the Air Intelligence Research System (AIRS) satellite microform file. This was a weekly transmission consisting of microfiche and aperture card copies of selected articles from finished intelligence documents acquired by the AFIS Intelligence Reference Section (AFIS/INDOC). INDOC made the selections on the basis of statements of intelligence interest (SIIs)[86] submitted by group headquarters elements. INXA-2 estimated that it had a microform file of approximately 1500 items by the end of FY 74.

[redacted] There were several advantages to the use of the AIRS satellite microform file. One was that, with the information stored in microform, INXA-2 and other headquarters elements could destroy hard-copy documents once they had served their immediate purpose. A second advantage was that, with each weekly microform deck, INXA-2 received a computerized listing which served as a master security control device, eliminating the need for an AF Form 310, Document Record and Receipt, for each individual SECRET item in the deck. Every six months, INDOC provided INXA-2 a cumulative listing of <u>all</u> previous transmissions.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

Source Administration and Security

[redacted] The Source Administration Section completed 963 source transactions in FY 74. A statistical breakdown of these transactions is shown in Appendix 8.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## EVASION AND ESCAPE AND PRISONERS OF WAR

### Analysis of Southeast Asia Captivity Experiences

[redacted] For the 7602d, the most important event of FY 73 was Operation HOMECOMING--the return of US personnel who had been held prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. The first release was on 12 February 1973. The last PW transport arrived in the continental United States on 1 April, and by the end of that month all intelligence debriefings had been completed. The task just getting under way at the beginning of FY 74 was the analysis of information obtained in the debriefings, to determine what lessons could be learned from the captivity experiences of the returnees.[89]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)

[redacted]

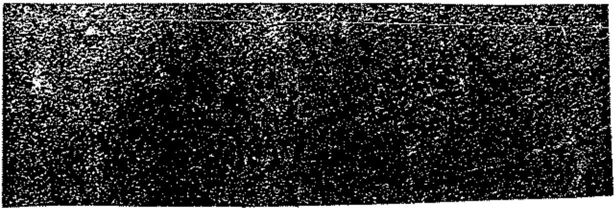
[redacted]

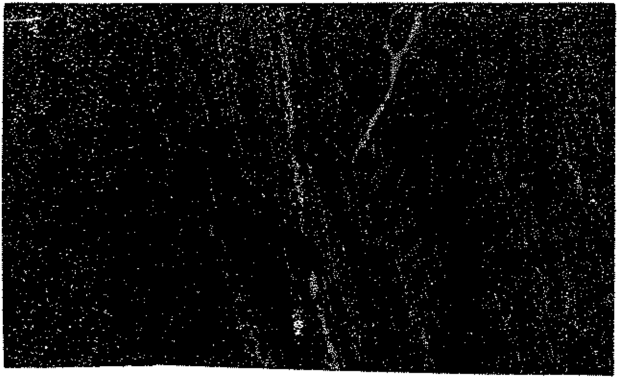
[redacted]

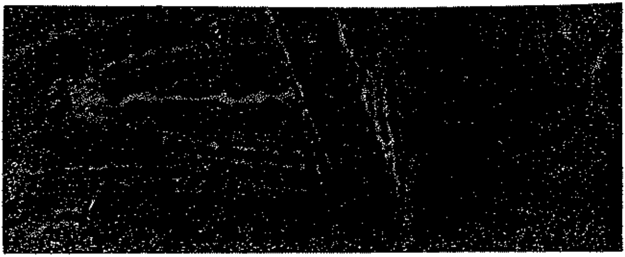
[redacted]

[redacted]

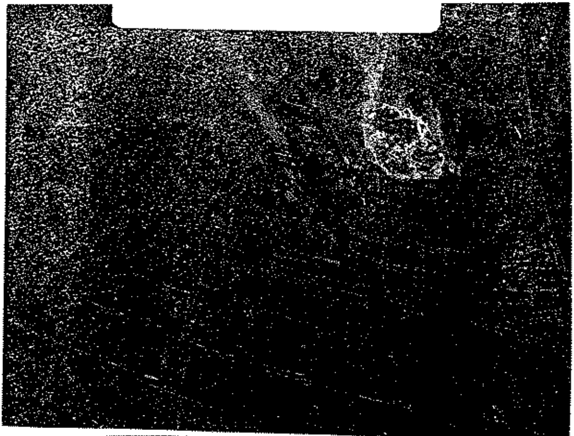
Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

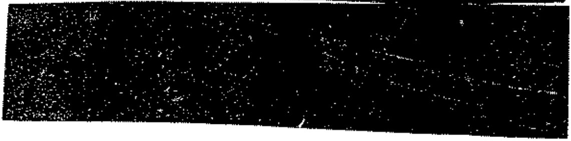




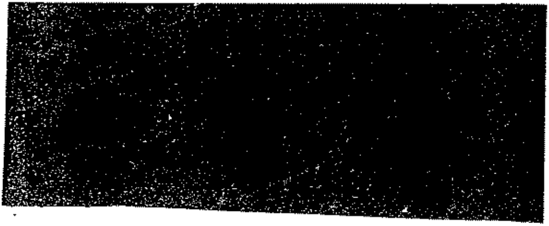


Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)





Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)



[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Action to organize HOMECOMING debriefing data also continued apace. The Air Force Security Service had completed all transcriptions by 1 January 1974, and by the end of May INCO had completed its abstracting and indexing task. To complement this effort, 7602d reservists were involved in a project to encode information pertaining to captor exploitation/mistreatment for intelligence gathering, propaganda, or indoctrination purposes. To that end, a number of reservists from local area detachments were engaged to develop computer programs and data retrieval techniques employing the modular computer programming system of AFIS/IND. Others were assigned to develop encoding instructions and forms. And finally, nearly 100 reservists were engaged to encode exploitation data which was to be keypunched and listed for subsequent analysis. This project was scheduled for completion by the end of the first quarter of FY 75.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] The organization and analysis of materials on the PW experience in Southeast Asia is a monumental effort and is expected to continue for several years. The third of the three main objectives--the application of lessons learned to possible future captivity experiences--is a new and imaginative approach without precedent in the Air Force or the Department of Defense. Attainment of this objective will require innovative data processing methods and expert analytical techniques, especially in the social and behavioral sciences.

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted] Special INXB "summer staffs" were augmented by services of a faculty member and three cadets of the US Air Force Academy. The Air Force Security Service also loaned an officer for summer staff work, in addition to providing verbatim transcripts of all HOMECOMING debriefings.

[redacted] The backbone of the analysis program, however, was provided by 7602d-AFIS reservists (individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs)). Through the cooperation of the AFIS Director of Intelligence Reserve Forces (AFIS/RE), a cadre of five human source intelligence IMAs was made available to INXB on special tours of active duty. AFIS/RE also made available a number of other reservists on special or regular (annual, two-week) tours of active duty. Many reservists worked on the project during unit training assemblies (UTAs); others assisted for point-gaining (non-pay) purposes. All told, the participation of the IMAs permitted INXB to sustain an augmentation approximately equivalent to twelve full-time staff members.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## Liaison with United Kingdom Counterparts

[redacted]

[redacted] From 27 October to 6 November 1973, Captain Charles E. Redman and Mr. Claude L. Watkins visited the United Kingdom (UK) to observe a Royal Air Force (RAF) E&E exercise and to discuss coordination of future joint efforts for E&E and PW planning and training. Subjects addressed were:

> USAF quotas for the semiannual JSIC interrogation course;
>
> An exchange of the latest policies and procedures on resistance-to-interrogation training;
>
> Providing the UK Ministry of Defense (MOD) with lessons learned studies and filmed documentaries on the USAF captivity experience in Southeast Asia; and
>
> Cooperation in the design of specialized E&E aids and procedures.

[redacted]

Redacted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

## CONTINGENCY PREPARATIONS

[redacted] The 7602 AINTELG is tasked to provide human source collection support to departmental and Air Staff elements, USAF field commands, DIA, and unified and specified commands, in the event of contingencies or general war.[99] It also is called upon to exploit various peacetime collection opportunities with little or no advance notification. To discharge these responsibilities, the group maintains a quick reaction capability (QRC) for deploying an intelligence collection force on short notice.

### Personnel Selection

[redacted] In the first quarter of FY 74, all active duty intelligence personnel assigned to group headquarters were asked to complete a questionnaire to provide information on their intelligence and other military training and experience, language capabilities, and so forth. With the completed forms, INOD established a file to be used in identifying personnel for quick reaction capability

(QRC) force training, exercise participation, and contingency deployment. Taking into consideration the fluctuations occasioned by tour rotations, the QRC roster listed 35 to 40 permanent party personnel at any given time in FY 74.

[redacted] Air Force intelligence reservists who are scheduled to augment the 7602d active duty force in contingency situations constitute part of the QRC force and participate in peacetime training and exercises.

## Equipment

[redacted] Lists of required personnel support equipment were prepared by INOD in May 1974 and submitted to the Materiel Section (SUM), along with the commander's approval to initiate procurement action. The requested items included canteens, flashlights, and other personal equipment for individual team members; tents, cots, stoves and other field equipment for deployed teams; and jump clothing, cargo chutes, and similar special items for airborne operations. SUM will request appropriate changes to the group's table of allowances so that QRC needs are permanently reflected in supply issue documents.

## Training

[redacted] FY 74 training for the QRC force included small arms qualification, hand-held photography, and parachute proficiency.

> All members of the force qualified with the .38 caliber revolver and 28 qualified with the M-16 rifle. The tests were conducted by Andrews AFB range personnel; facilities at Fort Meade, Maryland, were used, since the range at Andrews AFB has been condemned because of proximity to the flight lines.
>
> FTD provided a two-week course in hand-held photography, successfully completed by 5 members in the third quarter and 17 members in the last quarter.
>
> Because of the fuel crisis in the winter of 1973-1974, the 1st Helicopter Squadron at Andrews AFB was forced to discontinue aircraft support for the monthly parachute proficiency jumps for the QRC airborne unit. As an interim measure, until arrangements can be made with some other unit in the Washington area, INOD accepted an invitation to make proficiency jumps with the Rigger School at Fort Lee, Virginia. However, until the group again obtains dedicated aircraft support, the QRC force will be unable to make equipment jumps or provide jumpmaster certification.

[redacted] In the third quarter of FY 74, the Air Training Command (ATC) approved a 7602d request for student quotas for two interrogation courses conducted by the US Army at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and Fort MacArthur, California. Three allocations were provided for each course. The training will be conducted in July 1974. Both courses will be of two weeks' duration and both will be tailored for aerospace personnel. The group dropped the previously used eight-week interrogation course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, because of length of training time and lack of orientation towards Air Force requirements.

## Interrogation Exercises

FLINTLOCK 73

[redacted] This was an unconventional warfare exercise conducted by the Support Operations Task Force Europe (SOTFE) in West Germany during the period 4-16 September 1973. In the pre-exercise phase, Captain Andrew G. Porth (INXB) presented two E&E briefings, including the one on "Captivity in Southeast Asia, 1964-1973," to selected exercise participants. During the operational play, Capt Porth was a member of the E&E network specifically tasked with contacting and assisting friendly "evaders." He also participated in the debriefing phase.

[redacted] Captain William B. Wheeler (INOD), assisted by four 7602d reservists, constituted the "hostile" force's interrogation team. Their sources were eight "captured" aircrew and special forces personnel drawn from participating Army, Navy, and Air Force units. Interrogation resulted in the acquisition of tactical information and information which compromised the opposing force's escape and evasion networks. In addition, signed propaganda statements were obtained from several of the interrogees. These results clearly pointed to the need for all-Service reemphasis on interrogation resistance training for personnel vulnerable to capture by hostile forces.

## SOLID SHIELD 74

[redacted] The 7602d provided four active duty personnel and three reservists for interrogation play during CINCLANT Exercise SOLID SHIELD 74, held 28 May - 6 June at Catherine Lake, North Carolina. A total of 23 interrogators served in the Joint Interrogation Center (JIC)--14 from the Army, 3 from the Marine Corps, and 6 from the Air Force. The seventh Air Force member, Major Warren A. Uthe (INOD), acted as JIC commander.

## BRAVE CREW 74

[redacted] Major Martin E. Schiller and TSgt Clifton Gladney, both from INOD, served in the Joint Interrogation Center during CINCREDCOM Exercise BRAVE CREW 74, held 10-19 June at Fort Hood, Texas. They interrogated twelve "enemy" Air Force personnel during the five-day deployment phase of the exercise. Tentative plans for next year's BRAVE CREW exercise call for expanded 7602d interrogation support.

## FOOTNOTES

1. AFIS SO G-5, 30 Jun 72.

2. AFR 23-45, Organization and Mission, Air Force Intelligence Service, 10 Jun 74.

3. Ltr, DAF/PRM 593p, HQ Air Force Intelligence Service, a Separate Operating Agency, 27 Jun 72, directed that the 1127th USAF Fld Acty Gp be inactivated no later than 30 Jun 72 and its mission transferred to the AFIS.

4. AFR 200-1, Air Force Intelligence Mission and Responsibilities, 17 May 71.

5. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 88-93.

6. HQ USAF/IN ltr to 7602 AINTELG/CC, Reserve Affairs, 18 Jan 74.

7. 7602 AINTELG SO G-5, 15 Oct 73.

8. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 17-18.

9. Transfer of the program element monitor (PEM) function took place in the second quarter of FY 73 (Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 7-8) but was not reflected on the group's manning authorization document until the first quarter of FY 74.

10. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 2.

11. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jan - Jun 72, pp. 40-41.

12. 7602/INOC ltr to AF/IN, Trip Report, 2 Nov 73.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. 7602/INFPA msg to CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, DIA, et al., Disestablishment of Detachment 4, 7602 AINTELG, 211302Z Nov 73.

16. CINCPACAF/INX msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 280215Z Nov 73; CINCPAC/J2 msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 110418Z Dec 73; and DIADC-4B msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 112011Z Dec 73.

17. 7602 AINTELG SO G-2, 11 Dec 73.

18. 7602/INFPA msg to Det 4, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 122200Z Dec 73.

19. 7602/INFPA msg to Det 3, Liaison Visit by Det 3, 101711Z Jan 74.

20. Det 3 ltr to 7602/INOC, Trip Report (Philippines 12-20 Jan 74), 30 Jan 74.

21. Ltr Lt Col Donald T. McCullough, Comdr Det 5, to Col Robert L. Ventres, Comdr 7602, 31 Oct 73.

22. Ltr Spec Asst Warren H. Wagner, AmEmbassy Bangkok, to Lt Col Donald T. McCullough, Comdr Det 5, Assignment of Personnel in Udorn, 27 Sep 73.

23. Det 5 msg to 7602/INFO, SRF Meeting [redacted], 210224Z Dec 73.

24. CINCPAC/J2 msg to 7602, Planning for Thailand, 030341Z Jan 74; and 7602/INFPA msg to Det 5, Planning for Det 5, 012114Z Feb 74.

25. AmEmbassy Bangkok msg 4768 to SecState, Wash DC, Curtailment of Military Intelligence Activities in Thailand, 230550Z Mar 74.

26. AmEmbassy msgs to SecState Wash DC, Curtailment of Military Intelligence Activities in Thailand: Vientiane msg 2408, 260215Z Mar 74; Rangoon msg 0794, 260520Z Mar 74; Phnom Penh msg 4598, 291200Z Mar 74.

27. SecDef memo to the Chairman, JCS, Reductions in Headquarters and Support Elements in Thailand, 27 Feb 74.

28. JCSM-133-74, Reductions in Headquarters and Support Elements in Thailand, 18 Apr 74.

29. SecDef memo to Chairman, JCS, Reductions in Headquarters and Support Elements in Thailand [redacted] 20 May 74.

30. [redacted]

31. [redacted]

32. [redacted]

33. Verbal instructions from Mr James Vance, Director of Resources Allocations, OASD/I, in meeting with personnel of AF/INY (Directorate of Resource Management), 19 Apr 74.

34. Memo for Record, Capt Peter Klein (7602/INOA), Discussion Held Between Mr Vance (ASD/I), Lt Col Purcell (INY) and Capt Klein on 22 Apr 74.

35. 7602/CC ltr to Mr Vance (OASD/I (R&M)), Activities in Taiwan [redacted] 1 May 74; submitted to Dr Hall (ASD/I) by Mr Vance's memo [redacted] 7 May 74.

36. Handwritten marginal notations on Mr Vance's memo, ibid.

37. [redacted]

38. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 14-15.

39. Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (7602/INOA), 15 Jan 75.

40. AF/IN ltr to DIA, PO Program [redacted] 1 Oct 73.

41. 7602/CC msg to AmConsul Bien Hoa (for Mr. Miller), Provincial Observer Reporting [redacted], 171342Z Jan 74; and 7602/CC msg to AmConsul Can Tho (for Mr. Weidner), Provincial Observer Reporting [redacted], 172101Z Jan 74.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

42. DAO Saigon msg to DIADC/DP-1, Provincial Observer Reporting [redacted], 220806Z Jan 74.

43. The 7602d was not included as an addressee on this exchange of messages between DIA and DAO Saigon. Information as to their contents was obtained informally from DIA representatives cognizant of the PO problem. (Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (7602/INOA), 15 Jan 75.)

45. DAO Saigon msg to DIA, PO Program [redacted], 301010Z May 74.

46. CSAF msg for Adm dePoix from Brig Gen Pustay, PO Program [redacted], 031700Z Jun 74.

47. Memorandum of Understanding between [redacted] and the Director of Collection, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, Implementation of [redacted]

48. [redacted]

49. 7602/INOD-2 ltr to 7602/CC, Trip Report [redacted], 7 May 74.

50. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 5-6.

51. Det 5 OL-B is not an "official" 7602d unit. The designator is used to facilitate reference to and communications with the RVN Bilateral Operations Team, three USAF [redacted] employed by the DAO in Saigon but under operational control of the Commander, 7602 AINTELG. Operational control is exercised through the Commander, Det 5. (See Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 13-14.)

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

[redacted]

53. Memo from Col Ventres to Col Bellovin (CD), Col Senio (INX), Col Smith (INO), and Lt Col Thompson (INP), 19 Nov 73.

54. Memo from Col Senio to Col Ventres, 30 Nov 73.

55. Memo from Col Ventres to Cols Bellovin, Senio, Smith, and Thompson, 11 Dec 73.

56. Ltr Col Ventres to Chairman MRP et al., *Implementation of Management Proposal*, 28 Mar 74.

57. DIAM 58-11, Vol I, *Defense Human Resources Intelligence Collection Management Manual (DIHUM)*, 20 Aug 68.

58. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 41.

59. *Ibid.*, p. 48.

60. Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) [redacted] 25 Jul 63.

61. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 54.

62. *Ibid.*, pp. 52-53.

63. *Ibid.*, p. 55.

65. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 56.

66. Memorandum of Agreement re [redacted] signed by Colonel Albert L. Evans, Jr., Directorate of Operations, DCS/Operations, and Colonel Gordon W. Wildes, Acting Director of Collection, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, 30 Dec 60.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

67. Ltr, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp to HQ COMD USAF/ODC, [redacted], 15 Apr 68, w/1st Ind, HQ COMD USAF/ODC to 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, 16 Apr 68.

68. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 61.

69. Ltr, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, to Director, DIA, [redacted], 2 Mar 73.

73. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jul-Dec 70, p. 2.

74. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 13-14.

75. <u>Ibid.</u>, pp. 35-36.

76. Intvw, Gp Hist with Lt Colonel James W. Westbrook (INXB), 12 Feb 75. Casualty resolution figures were supplied by Major E. E. Lindquist, Assistant for Casualty Matters, DCS/Personnel, HQ USAF.

77. Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (INOA), 12 Feb 75.

78. Msg DIADC-4 to USDAO Tehran et al., <u>J-2 IIA Request for Assistance</u>, 241957Z Oct 73.

79. Msg DIADR to CSA, CSAF, CNO, et al., <u>STARK ACE</u>, 12 Jan 74.

80. Memo for Record, Maj Joseph E. Smith (INXA), <u>STARK ACE</u>, 12 Jun 74.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

81. Ltr SNFD-45,825 DIADC-4D to STARK ACE Working Group (Non-SIGINT) Principals, *STARK ACE Survey Team Terms of Reference*, 24 Jun 74.

82. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 40-41.

[redacted]

84. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp. Jul-Dec 71, pp. 85-87.

85. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jul-Dec 70, p. 2.

86. A statement of intelligence interest (SII) is one of the means by which intelligence elements register their standing requirements for intelligence documents.

[redacted]

88. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 39.

89. *Ibid.*, pp. 22-36.

90. *Ibid.*, p. 33.

91. [redacted]

92. [redacted]

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

93. Debriefing reports covered seven major topics; special reports were submitted when debriefing revealed that a returnee had information on some other subject of interest. A narrative debriefing summary was prepared by each debriefer after he had completely debriefed his subject and submitted all of the required reports. (See Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 30-31 and 33.)

94. Ltr, Vice Chief of Staff, Gen Richard H. Ellis, to AF/IN, Analysis of Southeast Asia Captivity Experience, 15 Nov 73.

95. Program Directive 100.1, Program Directive Series (PDS), signed by Brig Gen Charles D. Youree, Jr., Deputy Director for Plans and Policy (AF/XOXX), 14 Jan 74.

96. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Actv Gp, Jan-Jun 70, pp. 15-16.

97. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, App. 4, pp. 37 and 48-52.

98. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jan-Jun 70, p. 16.

99. USAF War & Mobilization Plan, Vol I, Basic Plan (WMP-1), Jun 73, as amended, pp. I5-6.

TRANSCRIBED PAGES FOLLOW

# CHAPTER I

## [illegible]

1. AFISR [illegible], Organization and Functions Air Force Intelligence Service

2. AFR 23-46, Organization and Mission-Field, Air Force Intelligence Service, AFIS, 10 [?] June 1974

# ABSTRACT

## Chapter 11 - Operational Intelligence

This chapter provides an account of significant support activities in the current intelligence, target intelligence, and special intelligence research areas. Of particular interest is the description of improved intelligence informational support provided to the Air Force at large and the decision-related special interest situations briefed and otherwise described to the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff.

Branch"). The former AFIS INOV was redesignated AFIS/INZB and retained the same graphic support function.

[Excised] The mission of the Aerospace Intelligence Division was unchanged. The Division continued to provide signifi-can current intelligence support to the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff (CSAF), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, the Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence, and various other Air Staff elements. Some 2,253 briefing items were presented to Air Staff audiences during the period. The division also continued support of Major Air Commands and special units throughout the Air Force. A current intelligence message was dispatched daily to various headquarters addressees.

## EDITING, BRIEFING, AND CONTINUITY

[Excised] The primary function of the Editing, Briefing, and Continuity Branch (AFIS 'INZA') was to prepare and present daily current intelligence briefing to the Chief of Staff, USAF, and senior Air Staff offices within Headquarters, USAF.

[Excised] The branch performed preliminary intelligence analysis of fast-breaking situations. INZA also provided continuous reporting on world situations which could potentially affect USAF interests. Frequent reporting in the areas of weapons development and hardware acquisition was also emphasized.

[Excised] With the retirement of General John P. Ryan as CSAF in July, 1973, briefing requirements underwent numerous changes. The new CSAF, General George S. Brown, requested a weekly, rather than daily, formal intelligence briefing during the Air Council meeting each Wednesday. Daily inputs of perishable intelligence were provided to the ACS I who, in turn, passed the information to the Chief of Staff at his daily staff meeting. Overall, the actual number of briefings increased with emphasis on dissemination to key Air Staff Deputates and Agencies with a need for information. The DCS/Plans & Operations, along with his entire staff, received a daily briefing. The Secretary of the Air Force and two Assistant Secretaries were added as weekly recipients of INZA briefings. Other key audiences included the DCS/Research & Development, DCS Systems & Logistics, ACS/Studies & Analysis, the Commander and Staff, Air Force Systems Command, and several sub-deputate groups such as the Director Military Asistance & Sales. An average of 18 briefings was presented weekly by the Branch.

[Excised] The branch continued to provide alert officers who identified and acted upon significant intelligence data in the mass of incoming information. Alert officers provided the ACS/I's 24-hour-per-day warning capability. During the Middle East and Cyprus crises, the Alert Oficers

[Excised] These briefings were also transmitted in message format to major commands and selected USAF elements worldwide. In addition, the team provided continuous support to the Air Force Operations Center and the contingency support Staff, including a minimum of two updated intelligence briefings per day through 31 October.

[Excised] As hostilities subsided on 24 October, the Task Force began preparing a detailed review of the war, including major phases of the conflict, tactics employed, losses incurred, and preliminary lessons learned pertinent to air operations. This briefing proved to be the most authoritative and comprehensive study of the war available to military and civilian decision makers in the Washington Area, and was presented to the Secetary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff, and other senior Air Force officials within a week after the cessation of hostilities. The presentation was continually updated as more information became available, and eventually included more than 400 graphics. It has since been presented by INZ personnel to over 25 different audiences, numbering some 1,000 personnel, including the commander and staffs of major commands such TAC, MAAC, SAC, ADC, and USAFE. Furthermore, the script and graphics of this presentation were incorporated into a Mid-East War brochure prepared by the Middle East Task Force and provided to the Chief of Staff for his use during the NATO Senior Airmen talks in December 1973.

and methodologies to analyze effects of air-delivered munitions on surface targets. Captain Puckett prepared and provided descriptions and studies on LORAN bombing, aircraft shelter vulnerability, and other subjects. Captain Puckett also assisted in the review of the draft JMEM basic manual which will serve as a primary reference document in non-nuclear weaponeering.

[Rest of the page excised]

[First half of page excised]

Target conferences: Lt Col Theodorou and Captain Puckett attended Target Iintelligence Conferences in PACAF and USAFE. At PACAF, discusssion centered around the creation of the CINCPAC Intelligence Center Pacific IPAC and what impact it would have on PACAF targeting. Colonel Stahmer, Assistant DCS/I, PACAF felt that PACAF would lose certain capabilities and would require increased support from AFIS. Required support would include:

a. Analytical studies, such as that conducted by PACAF/INT on North Korean capabilities.

b. Weapons development and allocation studies based on detailed weaponeering analysis of potential and actual needs.

c. Studies examining future requirements in the areas of procedures, equipment, hardware systems, etc., which could impact on the targeting process. At USAFE, the purpose of the conference was to bring together for the first time the Target Officers of USAFE tactical units for: a cross talk; discussion of problems faced by unit level personnel; to meet the targets staff; and to participate in the re-write and updating of certain USAFE regulations and manuals which impact on unit level intelligence operations.[4]

Attendance at these conferences afforded AFIS/INT an excellent opportunity to review targeting/weaponeering functions and procedures at the command and unit level.

[excised] Target System Analysis: Captain Puckett developed concepts, computer programs and applications associated with target system analysis. Such analysis involved the use of mathematical models in the analysis of complex target systems. Examples of working computer models that were developed from earlier sources by Captain Puckett are the network model for the analysis of flow networks such as electric power systems and the expected utility model for the analysis of target systems with components which have a measurable utility. The models were incorporated into the Intelligence Targeting Officer Course at Lowry AFB.

---

[4]